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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether it is directed to his name or another's, or whether it is subscribed for or not—is responsible for the payment.

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FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Germany.

VON ARNIM WANTS TO COME BACK.

LONDON, February 12.—The *Pall Mall Gazette's* Berlin special says to-day's papers state that Count von Arnim has petitioned the Emperor William for permission to come to Berlin, without being liable to arrest, in order to be with his son during his serious illness.

CHINA TO BE FORCED TO A SETTLEMENT.

BERLIN, February 12.—The *Reichsanzeiger* states that the Governments of the United States, England and Russia have promised to support any steps that the German Envoy to China may be authorized to take in connection with the case of the German schooner Anna, which was plundered off Foo Chow last September by Chinese inhabitants. It is hoped that from this action satisfaction may be obtained for the outrage, and that the Chinese Government will be convinced of the necessity of taking in its own interest some efficacious measures to prevent similar occurrences in the future.

BISMARCK'S ENEMIES AT COURT.

BERLIN, February 12.—Bismarck, in his allusions during his speech on Wednesday, in the Reichstag, about the secret investigators of the war alarm last spring, said, referring to the Empress Augusta, Princess Radzivile and Count Nesselrode, the Empress' Chamberlain, that "an influential Court clique continues intriguing" against him, and hopes to effect his (Bismarck's) removal.

England.

INTERNATIONAL RIFLE CONTEST.

LONDON, February 12.—It is officially announced that should the Scottish Club's proposal to send a team be accepted, the project for a British team will fall through, as England is resolved not to participate except with a united team.

NO MORE EXCAVATIONS AT TROY.

LONDON, February 12.—The *Morning Post's* Berlin special says that Turkey has refused permission to Dr. Schliemann to pursue any further excavations at the Troad.

MINISTER SCHENCK FINDS DEFENDERS.

[Herald Cable Special.]

LONDON, February 12.—The *Telegraph* and *Standard* editorials on Reverdy Johnson's defense of Minister Schenck have had great influence on the English mind, and sympathy is felt for the latter in the loss of a "friend in need." His initiative has doubtless given the American residents in London courage, in answer to the recent Congressional resolution, to frame the following document, which is now being signed under the auspices of J. S. Morgan, the banker:

"We, the undersigned Americans, residents in London, having noticed a concerted assault upon the Hon. R. C. Schenck, Minister of the United States at the British Court, desires to express our continued confidence in his private integrity and public usefulness, and also to assert that nothing has been proved or alleged against him in connection with the Emma mine has shaken our regard for him as a gentleman and statesman, being satisfied that his evidence on oath, under a severe cross-examination before a judicial commission, has fully vindicated his character against all accusations, evidence which satisfied a lawyer so astute as the Hon. Reverdy Johnson."

Regarding the Emma mine and Schenck, I have a copy of a writ before me, issued January 16th, claiming damages for fraudulent misrepresentation, concealment and conspiracy to defraud the petitioning company. This suit was actually issued from the Writ Office of the Queen's Bench Division, summoning Schenck to enter appearance within eight days from the time of service. I found no entry of service or appearance. The fact is the writ is now in Macdougal's desk and may possibly never be delivered, Macdougal being evidently doubtful about the prudence of such a course, fearing an action for defamation of character, which I have reason to believe Mr. Schenck has been advised to take in any case. Macdougal probably thought more of advertising his paper, the *Hour*, than of protecting the shareholders when he issued the writ.

The *Anglo-American Times* to-day has an able editorial on the subject, claiming that Mr. Schenck is the victim of the English joint stock management, and that the new directors, under Macdougal, have sought as a victim the man who was the chief victim of the conspiracy, if conspiracy there were. The article, written by an English gentleman, is entirely unbiased and honorable in its native. I have devoted much space to this subject, believing that Macdougal's real motive was to advertise his paper, which he could not do better than by issuing writs at high personages. I may add that Mr. Schenck yesterday distributed prizes at the annual meeting of the Twentieth Regiment of Middlesex Volunteers, at which he made some pleasant remarks on the subject of international courtesies, and hoped that the English volunteers would be represented at Philadelphia.

France.

ADDRESS BY PRINCE NAPOLEON.

PARIS, February 13.—Prince Napoleon has issued an address to the electors of Ajaccio. He says: "The form of Government is not in question. It exists. I accept it frankly." He denies that his acceptance of the Republic is dictated by ambition or personal interest, but declares that it comes from profound conviction. He concludes as follows: "I respect the form of government without any bitterness, provided it insures order, justice and liberty. If elected, I shall always be democratic and a partisan of progress." Demault and Desages have issued strongly Republican addresses.

Turkey.

THE SULTAN TO OFFER AMNESTY TO THE INSURGENTS.

LONDON, February 12.—The special telegram from Berlin to the *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "The Constitutionel Zeitung learns that the Sultan has agreed to amnesty the insurgents submitting immediately. Austria will thereupon withdraw the subvention granted to the Turkish refugees, and order them to leave Austria and return home."

THE INSURGENTS REFUSE TO SUBMIT.

RAGUSA, February 13.—The insurgents refuse to be satisfied with Count Andrassy's reforms, and are resolved not to submit to Turkish rule.

Servia.

SERVIA RESOLVES ON WAR.

LONDON, February 13.—A special to the *Standard* from Vienna, says letters from Belgrade announce the triumph of the war party in Servia. The appointment of Ristich to the Premiership is almost certain. It is reported that shortly before the close of the session the Skupstchina, sitting with closed doors, resolved upon war in the spring and appointed a committee to watch over the Government, raise taxes in advance, and issue paper money on the outbreak of war.

Marine News.

LONDON, February 12.—The steamships China and City of Antwerp, from New York, arrived out.

QUEENSTOWN, February 13.—Arrived—Germanic, from New York.

PLYMOUTH, February 13.—Steamer Frisia, from New York, arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, February 13.—Steamship Illinois, from Philadelphia, arrived.

Funeral of Reverdy Johnson.

BALTIMORE, February 13.—The funeral of Reverdy Johnson took place this afternoon at the family residence, on Park street. Every street in the vicinity was crowded, rendering approach to the dwelling almost impossible. It is estimated that ten thousand persons assembled. The services were conducted by Rev. J. S. B. Hodges, of St. Paul's, of which Mr. Johnson was a communicant, and Rev. A. M. Randolph, of Emanuel Protestant Episcopal Church. Many friends of the deceased statesman were present from Washington, among whom were President *pro tem.* Ferry, of the United States Senate; Chief Justice Waite and Justices Hunt, Field, Strong, Bradley, Strong, Miller and Swain, of the United States Supreme Court; Senators Anthony, Bayard, Cameron, Dennis, Christiancy, Howe, Merriman, Norwood, Oglesby, Randolph, Frelinghuysen, Morrill, Hamlin, Thurman, Ransom and Whyte; Attorney General Pierrepont, etc. The State was represented by Governor Carroll, Mayor Latrobe and other officers, the entire State delegation in Congress and many members of both Houses of the General Assembly; the city by the Mayor and Common Council in a body; the judiciary by all the judges of the city courts, and the bar by all the leading and prominent members. The casket, containing the remains was covered with the rarest flowers. After the services the funeral cortege proceeded to Greenmount Cemetery, where the interment took place. The streets in the line of the procession were densely packed with spectators, and five to seven thousand were gathered at Greenmount to pay the last tribute of respect to the deceased. Bells tolled from one to five o'clock and flags were displayed at half-mast throughout the city.

The Colorado Legislature adjourned *sine die* Friday night. The House passed a bill taxing church property, but the Council indefinitely postponed it. The Constitutional Convention has made the suffrage chapter a special order for this morning. A strong and determined effort will be made for woman suffrage.

WHISKY FRAUDS.

ST. LOUIS, February 12.—Upon the opening of the Babcock trial this morning, the cross-examination of J. W. Douglass, ex-Commissioner of Internal Revenue, was completed in a few unimportant questions. On the redirect, the District Attorney presented an affidavit purporting to be charges preferred in 1873 by Lindsey Murdock, a Collector of Internal Revenue in Southeast Missouri. The charges were against John A. Joyce and John McDonald, respectively, Revenue Agent and Supervisor. The envelope was indorsed by C. C. Sniffen, the President's Private Secretary, showing that it has been received at the Executive Mansion and referred to the Treasury Department. Another indorsement showed the reference to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Mr. Douglass could not testify that he had seen the affidavit in his office. The District Attorney said he proposed to read the affidavit showing that in 1873 charges against Joyce and McDonald had been sent to the Executive Mansion, and had gone through the departments. The Court only allowed the witness to testify that the indorsements showed that such charges had been received and filed. They were not read. Nearly the entire morning session was taken up in trying to trace, through telegraph clerks of this city and Washington, and also by the doorkeepers and messengers of the Executive Mansion, certain telegrams not yet admitted, to prove that they were received and sent back and forth between Joyce and McDonald here and General Babcock in Washington. Finally the defense waived this proof as to one dispatch, and allowed the following, admitted to be in General Babcock's handwriting, to be read:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13, 1874.

General John McDonald, St. Louis, Mo.:

I succeeded. They will not go. I will write you.

[Signed] SYLPH.

Before this was read Judge Porter announced that they proposed to make a long argument against the admission of the letter. Judge Bringhurst said they might want to include this "Sylph" dispatch in those objected to. The defense wished to reserve that point.

Deputy Commissioner Rogers was recalled and testified: I had a conversation with General Babcock in regard to the transfer of revenue agents; General Babcock said he had heard that Mr. Douglass was about to issue an order directing a transfer of agents; I told him the order had that morning been issued; he expressed his regret, as it would bring a political pressure on Mr. Douglass and he would be forced to revoke the order, and that would work disastrously to him; Mr. Douglass was at that time spoken of as a candidate for the Court of Claims; there would be more or less odium on him, General Babcock said, on account of the failure of the enterprise when the order was revoked; that interview came about by a message being brought me either a note or a verbal communication from General Babcock; I had no previous conversation with him on this matter; I did speak to him about the vacancy in judgeship of the Court of Claims; there was not a word said in the conversation with Gen. Babcock at his house in regard to breaking up the frauds here; Mr. Douglass was not appointed Judge of the Court of Claims, as there was no vacancy; I do not know that the revoking of the order changing supervisors had cast such odium on Douglass that he was not appointed; in the conversation with General Babcock, I told him I should report the interview to Mr. Douglass.

On cross-examination the witness said: I had two interviews with General Babcock, the first of which I sought myself; my ulterior object was to promote the interest of Mr. Douglass in connection with the Judgeship of the Court of Claims, thinking, no doubt, I might get the position held by him as Commissioner; General Babcock expressed great friendship for Mr. Douglass; I do not know of any influence brought to bear upon Douglass; power to have the order transferring the supervisors revoked; I think I made application by letter to General McDonald to secure his assistance; I had suspicions of him at that time; the revoking of the order by the President would create an impression that Mr. Douglass was rebuked; the leading object of General Babcock was, I judge, Douglass' interest, although he spoke of one more object, viz., saving the President from being annoyed.

The District Attorney offered to read another dispatch in evidence. The defense objected, upon the grounds that it did not appear yet that the party to whom it was addressed knew who wrote it, nor that the party to whom it was addressed received it, and that it was irrelevant, because it did not relate to the subject matter contained in the indictment, and there is no answer on the part of the defendant. Mr. Storrs suggested, as the point would involve a protracted discussion, that the witness be discharged until Monday morning, and the jury be permitted to retire from the court room.

The District Attorney stated that he had a few witnesses whom he wished to call, in order to prove the receipt of other dispatches to be hereafter offered in evidence. These witnesses were James Gulfilan, Cashier at the Treasury Department, Mr. Marsh, stenographer to Avery; J. R. Scott, General Babcock's steward, and Charles W. Proctor, doorkeeper at the President's house. Each identified their respective signatures to the receipt of the various dispatches. At the suggestion of Judge Dillon, counsel on both sides agreed to group the dispatches together, and make one argument.

On the reassembling of the court counsel engaged in an argument on the admission of the dispatches, which was not concluded at adjournment. Judge Porter, whose argument was just opened, will proceed Monday morning. The point of this discussion is looked upon as the turning point in the case. The important telegrams which the prosecution desire to get before the jury are the "Sylph" dispatch; the second is a dispatch from Joyce to Babcock in relation to Detective Hoag, who was in St. Louis. It reads: "I have seen the gentleman. He appears very friendly; is here looking after the improvement of the river." The third is from Babcock to Joyce, and reads: "See Hoag. Tell him Babcock recommend you." The exact nature of the fourth dispatch is not known. It is from Babcock to Joyce.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S DEPOSITION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 12.—The President's deposition to be used in the Babcock trial was taken to-day and forwarded to St. Louis. The Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General were the only persons present when the interrogations were answered, excepting, of course, the Chief Justice, the counsel and the stenographers. The deposition will not be used in court until the defense is begun, which, according to present appearances, may not be till near the end of next week. The examination of the President extended from eleven till two o'clock and was strongly in favor of General Babcock. The President declared that that officer had not interfered in the appointment of any official involved in the whisky frauds; that even in the case of the revocation of the order directing the transfer of the supervisors, he [the President] was alone responsible. He explained that he had suspended that order believing that the Government would be better able, by throwing off their guard those engaged in the frauds, to develop their rascality. He stated that while Babcock had not interfered, he had suggested that the examination should be thorough, and should be made, not by inferior men, but, as was the custom in the army, by men of tried integrity and established character, so as to give force to their reports. Babcock had suggested that any attempt to suppress or prevent thorough examination was attributable to a system of corruption or of black-mailing; that after Henderson's speech and the intimation that General Babcock was in any way involved, that officer was exceedingly anxious for an immediate and prompt investigation, and telegraphed at once to St. Louis to know whether he could appear and be heard without delay. The prosecuting officer having responded that he could not be heard at that time, but there must be delay, Babcock telegraphed that he had obtained a court of inquiry as the only immediate means of developing the facts. The President had known General Babcock intimately since the Vicksburg campaign in 1863. He considered him a most efficient and reliable officer, and he believed his reputation to be excellent in the army and wherever he was known. He had not seen or learned anything in any way connecting General Babcock with the whisky rings, or tending to impair his confidence in that officer's integrity. Babcock's explanations of the telegrams signed Sylph, &c., which have excited so much attention, had been explained to him before the question was asked, and he regarded as wholly irrelevant. William A. Cooke was engaged some time ago, and not recently, as has been stated, in General Babcock's defense, but has assisted in the preparation of the case from the beginning.

THE CHICAGO CASES.

CHICAGO, February 12.—United States District Attorney Bangs this morning denies that Charles H. Reed, Prosecuting Attorney of this county, has been instructed, or that any indictment has been found against him by the Grand Jury. The statement that he had been indicted has therefore no foundation in fact.

George W. Fletcher, convicted at Philadelphia of the murder of William Hapley, was Saturday morning sentenced to be hanged. The prisoner displayed no emotion whatever.

MINE EXPLOSION.

Four Men Killed and Several Dangerously Wounded at West Pittston.

PITTSTON, PA., February 12.—This afternoon a terrible explosion occurred in the Exeter mine, belonging to the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, and located in West Pittston. The mines have been idle this week on account of the suspension, and, though the fan which supplies fresh air to the chambers below has been kept going all the week, the quantity of air forced into the mines was not sufficient to expel all the foul air and prevent the accumulation of fire damp. The immediate cause of the explosion is not known, but sufficient knowledge has been gained to lead to the belief that one of the men below entered a chamber with a lighted lamp and that its sparks ignited the gas which had accumulated there. Since Monday about twenty-five men have been engaged in the repair of tracks and gangways at the headings. Among the number were several miners and this morning they all went to work as usual. About half-past two o'clock this afternoon, while the men were employed at their work below, the explosion occurred. The last report resounded through the subterranean passages and filled the breaker above the shaft with its ominous echoes. The force of the explosion was so great as to tear away brattice props, doors, trams and great masses of rock and coal. The roof of the fan house at the top of the air shaft was torn to pieces and other damages, amounting to thousands of dollars in the aggregate, were wrought; but there were twenty-five men below, and the many miners who stood near the breaker hastened with all speed to relieve their distress. The mine was very badly damaged, but an entrance was effected. It was a dangerous business to hunt for those below in the uncertain condition of the mines, filled as they were with fire damp and with most of the pure air now drawn out; but the volunteers prosecuted their work for three hours, until they had brought to the surface twelve men, four of whom were dead, and the others more or less burned and mangled. The report of the explosion had spread among the hundreds of idle miners, and in a short time after the disaster crowds were gathered about the breaker. There were a few women present, and some of them were kept in a state of agonized suspense pending the rescue of those below. When at last the bodies of the dead and blackened forms of the mangled were brought up, great distress and sorrow was manifested by all. The men were returned to the surface at intervals, and as the dead and injured followed each other, the agony of those who had friends still below was increased by the terrible uncertainty resulting in the unavoidable delay of the sorrowful business of bringing the bodies to the top. When the work is completed, when it was ascertained that four men had been killed outright and six or eight badly injured. It is thought that some of the latter will die. The names of those killed are D. Smalley, Edward Allen, Thomas Harris and Alick Jones. Most of the men reside in West Pittston, but a few live on the east side of the river. A mournful procession of the victims, which passed through town about five o'clock, was the cause of great sorrow in the community.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Interest on State Indebtedness Delayed—A Legislator in Trouble.

CHARLESTON, February 13.—Owing to unforseen delays in the collection of taxes, the result of the tardiness of the Legislature in passing the tax bill, the payment of interest on the State bonds and stocks is postponed until April 1, with the probability that payment will be made by the middle of March.

The House Committee on Privileges and Elections have reported on the charges against J. N. Robertson, white Republican. They find the charges of bribery in State Text Book Commission he made disgraceful and corrupt proposals to Northern publishing houses. They recommend that he be expelled as a member of the Commission and expelled from his seat as a member of the House of Representatives.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

New Freight Schedule from the West.

CHICAGO, February 12.—The railroad companies which were recently in the "pool" that has now ceased its operations, have agreed to the following rates:

On fourth class freight from Chicago to Boston, 55 cents; to New York, 50; to Philadelphia, 45; to Baltimore, 43. Grain three to five cents cheaper rates.

From St. Louis to Boston, 63 cents; to New York, 58; to Philadelphia, 53; to Baltimore, 50. Grains are six cents cheaper.

From Indianapolis to Boston, 59 cents; to New York, 55; to Philadelphia, 50; to Baltimore, 37. Grains are three to four cents cheaper.

From Cincinnati to Boston, 47 cents; to New York, 42; to Philadelphia, 37; to Baltimore, 32. Grains four and a half cents cheaper.

From Louisville to Boston, 50 cents; to New York, 45; to Philadelphia, 40; to Baltimore, 39.

From Peoria and Pekin to Boston, 60 cents; to New York, 55; to Philadelphia, 50; to Baltimore, 49. Grains five cents cheaper.

From Burlington and Keokuk to Boston, 65 cents; to New York, 60; to Philadelphia, 55; to Baltimore, 53½. Grains five cents cheaper.

From Quincy and Hannibal to Boston, 67 cents; to New York, 62; to Philadelphia, 57; to Baltimore, 56. Grains six cents cheaper.

From Rock Island and Davenport to Boston, 65 cents; to New York, 60, to Philadelphia 55; to Baltimore, 53. Grains five and six cents cheaper.

From St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth and Kansas City to Boston, 78 cents; to New York, 73, to Philadelphia, 68; to Baltimore, 65. Grains eight cents cheaper.

This schedule was reported by the committee which was appointed at the meeting recently held at which all the freight agents of railroads doing business directly with the points interested in the change, or by means of other roads, and is based on actual mileage.

Montana Legislature—Voting for Subsidies.

HELENA, MONT., February 13.—A bill subsidizing the Northern Pacific Railroad to the amount of $3,000,000, and a bill subsidizing the Utah Northern Narrow Gauge, to the amount of $1,150,000 have passed the Legislature and received the Governor's approval. Both bills come before the people on the third of April.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day.—Rising barometer, north to west winds and clear or clearing weather.

Durham University, England, declines to send a crew to row in the Philadelphia international regatta.

The total number of hogs slaughtered at Cincinnati since November first amounts to 519,776, against 503,638 for the same time last year.

A Bremen court is to make inquiry into the loss of the steamer Deutschland. The Public Prosecutor will conduct the proceedings for the Government.

The extraordinary mild weather has opened the Hudson from Poughkeepsie to New York, with the exception of a slight blockade between Cold Spring and West Point.

The steamers Canada, from London; Adriatic and Wyoming, from Liverpool; Neckar, from Bremen; Amerique, from Havre; August Andre, from Antwerp, and Anglia, from the Mediterranean, have arrived at New York.

A dispatch from Ogden reports that the Union Pacific express due there Friday evening did not arrive till Saturday morning. The Central Pacific train due at Ogden Saturday morning was not expected to arrive. It was reported snow-bound near Wells' station.

The recent heavy rains have swollen the rivers in the vicinity of Fort Wayne higher than ever known before. Much damage has been done to bridges and farms along the St. Mary's river. The Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cincinnati Railroad is being rapidly overflowed, and nearly half a mile is washed entirely away. The river is still rising.

The mail pouch from New Orleans to New York of the 7th instant, was found Saturday evening in Choctaw Swamp, Alabama, and about 1,500 letters, containing drafts and foreign exchange to a large amount, recovered, all damaged. The letters and drafts were returned by Sunday morning's mail to New Orleans for identification.

Westmoreland county will be represented in the Democratic State Convention by W. S. Guffey, Senatorial, and Dr. H. L. Donnelly, J. J. Hazlett and James S. Moorhead Representative delegates, those gentlemen having been chosen at a meeting of the county committee on Tuesday.

The trial of Nelson Driggs and his partners in the crime of counterfeiting terminated at Springfield, Illinois, Friday, in the conviction of Driggs, who was sentenced to fifteen years in the penitentiary and a fine of $5,000.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE TEXAS PACIFIC SUBSIDY.

COMMITTEE TO REPORT FAVORABLY ON WEDNESDAY.

Hard Money Republicans in the House

To Introduce Test Resolutions To-Day.

Mr. Bristow Anxious About the Four and a-Half Per Cents.

Whisky Prosecutions to Begin in Earnest at Chicago Next Week.

Weekly Statement of Condition of Treasury.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 13, 1876.

The Texas Pacific Subsidy.

At a special meeting of the House Committee on Pacific Railroads yesterday, the Texas Pacific Railroad subsidy was discussed. The report of the sub committee, which was favorable, was dissented from by Messrs. Garfield and Luttrell. The vote of the committee will be taken next Wednesday, and there is no doubt of the majority favoring the measure, though four reserve the right to oppose the bill in the House.

Hard Money Resolutions.

Resolutions have been prepared by the hard money Republicans and, if the floor can be secured to-morrow, will be introduced, with a view to committing the House definitely.

The Granger Candidate.

The movement in favor of Judge Davis for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency is gaining strength, to the discomfiture of the old Bourbon liners.

Four and a-Half Per Cents.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in conversation to-day, observed that he hoped that Congress would take early action with reference to the four and a-half per cents, fixing the time of the maturity of the bonds at thirty years. He expressed himself very well satisfied with the success of the five per cent. loan, and had no doubt of similar success attending the four and a-half per cents, if the time was extended as he had suggested. He said that his advices from Europe indicated that large operations for placing these bonds was now most favorable and should not be lost.

Chicago Whisky Cases.

The proper officers at the Treasury Department, in co-operation with the representative of the Government at Chicago, are making effective preparations for the prosecution of the whisky cases there, to commence March 7. It is stated by the officials here that the prosecutions which have taken place thus far are merely preliminary. On the date above mentioned, the work on the part of the Government will begin in earnest. The trial of Hessing, the German editor, will, it is said, be the most important and more attention than that of McKee at St. Louis, and will be none the less interesting.

Former Appropriations for Rivers and Harbors.

The Secretary of War has transmitted to Congress a statement of the appropriations made by Congress for rivers and harbors from 1824 to 1875, inclusive. The following are the aggregate amounts for the Ohio river and its tributaries and rivers of Western Pennsylvania:

Erie Harbor, $816,217 23; Monongahela river, $138,600; Great Kanawha river, $890,000; the Ohio river, $1,135,000; Falls of the Ohio and Louisville Canal, $1,163,200; Louisville and Portland Canal, $300,000; Ohio river above the falls, $370,000. There is also a general aggregate of $1,868,000 for the improvement of the Mississippi, Missouri, Arkansas and Ohio rivers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 12, 1876.

WEEKLY TREASURY STATEMENT.

The Treasury now holds $350,050,152 in bonds to secure the national bank circulation, and $18,621,569 to secure public deposits. The national bank circulation outstanding is $342,684,501, of which amount $2,690,220 are gold notes.

The receipts from internal revenue today were $408,397 25; for the month to date, $3,708,887 87; for the fiscal year to date, $37,571,947 37; for the corresponding date, $307,509 12; for the month to date, $5,557,876 87; for the year to date, $92,389,713 79.

Receipts of national bank notes received for redemption for the week ending to-day, $1,253,093; gold coin, including $84,56,5900 in coin certificates, $873,258,144; outstanding notes, $37,127,149.

PROGRESS OF TEXAS PACIFIC.

The House Committee on Pacific Railroads were in session nearly the entire day on the Texas Pacific (Col. Scott's) Railroad bill. They reached no conclusion, and adjourned until Wednesday. The report of the sub-committee, signed by Representatives Lamar, of Mississippi; Atkins, of Tennessee, and O'Neil, of Pennsylvania, favoring the bill, was read. Representative Luttrell, of California, gave notice of a minority opinion, advocating the construction of the road by any company which would build it without subsidy, and was in favor of reserving the right of Congress to prevent discrimination by combination and to regulate fares and freight charges. Mr. Garfield, the other member of the sub-committee, also dissented from the report, opposing all subsidies on financial grounds. All the members of the committee were present excepting Messrs. O'Neil, of Pennsylvania, and Walker, of Virginia. The prospect is that the vote on the bill in full committee will be close, irrespective of the propositions for branch lines.

IMMENSE SALE OF STAMPED ENVELOPES AND POSTAL CARDS.

During the month of January the demand for postage stamps, postal cards and stamped envelopes reached the unprecedented amount of $2,500,000 worth. The Department has sold 90,000,000 postal cards since the 30th of June, 1875, whereas the sales during the entire fiscal year, which ended on that date, were only 101,000,000. These figures are considered indicative of a rapid revival of business prosperity throughout the country.

CONGRESSIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The Congressional Temperance Society met for business to-day at twelve o'clock in the Vice President's room at the Capitol. T. W. Ferry was chosen President; W. L. Ballou, Vice President; Rev. J. W. Chickering, Secretary. It was resolved to hold a public meeting on Sunday evening, February 20, at the Congregational church. Julius H. Seelye was requested to deliver the address.

MISSISSIPPI.

Cardoza Guilty on ten Counts.

MEMPHIS, February 12.—A Jackson, Miss., special says: The committee investigating the official conduct of Cardoza, the State Superintendent of Education, reports that, after diligent inquiry, it finds him guilty on ten counts as follows: Perjury, liability for public moneys unaccounted for during a term of his taking possession of the office, misappropriation of public moneys, embezzlement, speculation, bribery, fraudulent issuance of witness certificates, forgery, extortion, and having in his possession State moneys unaccounted for.

Senator Bruce Rebuked.

NEW ORLEANS, February 13.—Lieutenant Governor Antoine, State Superintendent of Education Brown, Secretary of State Desionde, and all the colored members of the General Assembly, have signed a dispatch to Pinchback stating that while they desire to see him seated, they regard Senator Bruce's speech as impolitic and against the true interests of the colored race.

Col. E. A. Lever, who recently arrived from Mexico, says the reports of the revolution inaugurated by Porfirio Diaz have been greatly exaggerated. He also states that the local disturbances caused by revolutionists in the border States have been promptly suppressed.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 13, 1876.

STEAMER CITY OF GALVESTON LOST.

A dispatch was received by the Associated Press yesterday from Hayti, stating that the steamship City of Galveston, commanded by Captain Evans, had gone ashore on Mariguana Island, in the West Indies, on the night of Saturday, February 5th. A heavy sea was running at the time of the disaster, rendering it probable that the vessel sustained such severe damage as to make her a total wreck. She was laden with coffee and carried thirty passengers at the time of the disaster. It is not yet known whether any of the passengers were lost, but it is probable that they were landed safely.

RUBENSTEIN CONVICTED.

The trial of P. N. Rubenstein for the murder of Sarah Alexander was concluded yesterday, in the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer, by the conviction of the prisoner of murder in the first degree and his sentence to the scaffold on March 24th.

ARREST OF A CHICAGO INSURANCE MAN.

George C. Smith, formerly President of the National Loan and Trust Company and Treasurer of the State Insurance Company, both of Chicago, has been arrested on the complaint of Homer Cook, assignee of the State Insurance Company, charged with having unlawfully converted some $150,000 of the assets of that company without the assent of the directors. Smith was traced to this city and afterwards to Morristown, N. J., by detectives who have had him under surveillance for some time past.

MOODY AND SANKEY MEETINGS.

Though the first Moody and Sankey meeting to-day was had at the early hour of eight o'clock, fully 4,000 people were present. Mr. Moody, in his discourse, said he never had so much encouragement in any place as here the past week. The present harvest was white and ready for the reaper. It seemed as though the whole city was ready to be invited to come to Christ. He urged fathers and mothers to pay more attention to bringing up their children in the fear of God. Teachers of Sabbath schools should attend revival meetings and thousands of children could be brought to Christ. Mr. Sankey sang "Go work in my vineyard."

The afternoon meeting was exclusively for ladies, and over 6,000 were present. Mr. Moody preached on the meaning of the Gospel, and added that the Gospel was good tidings of great joy. He earnestly appealed to young ladies who had led lives of carelessness, to change at once and become children of Christ. Over one hundred ladies, young and old, stood up to be prayed for, and during the prayer Mr. Sankey broke in with the hymn, "Almost Persuaded." The scene was affecting. After the meeting a number of ladies visited the Inquiry rooms.

To-night's meeting, exclusively for males, was crowded. The sermon was an earnest appeal to receive the Gospel. The inquiry meetings were thronged.

DOWN WITH RENTS.

A reduction of fully thirty-three per cent. in rents is probable throughout the city this spring.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Frederick Chase is the new Treasurer of Dartmouth College.

Gabriel Andral, the distinguished French physician, is dead.

The Prince of Wales is to visit Gibraltar on his return from India.

Henry Watterson, of the *Courier-Journal*, is seriously ill at his residence in Louisville.

E. H. Baird has been appointed Storekeeper for the Twenty-first district of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Norma, arrested at Montreal on a charge of forgery, will be handed over to the United States authorities.

Charles Hale, at one time an actor, died at Morrisania, near New York, on Friday last, aged fifty-seven years.

Professor Smith, of Oberlin, succeed Dr. Hoshaw as Principal of Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Mass.

E. & J. White, merchants and lumbermen, of Pembroke, Canada, have suspended. Their liabilities are $75,000.

Louis Marcin, Comte de Carne, the eminent French publicist and member of the French Academy, is dead, aged seventy-two years.

The Parker Fraternity Society, of Boston, have called Rev. Moncure D. Conway to become their pastor, and it is thought he will accept.

General Gideon J. Pillow, of Memphis, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, assigning among other causes in the petition the fact that he is held responsible personally for his acts as Major General in the late war.

Mr. Jay's son-in-law, Gen. Von Schweinitz, who has been trying for months to get away from Vienna to his new post as Ambassador at St. Petersburg, finally had his solemn audience of leave of the Emperor Francis Joseph on the 31st of January.

The Bishop of Breslau has issued his annual lenter pastoral. He exhorts his flock not to be careless in their allegiance to the Church. The pastoral is addressed to diocesans in both Austria and Prussia, notwithstanding his deposition by the Prussian courts.

Bishop Machebeauf, of the Catholic Church of Denver, has publicly threatened the opposition of his constituency to the ratification of the constitution if it contains an article prohibiting a division of the school fund. There is, however, considerable dissent from the Bishop's views among the Catholic laity, and it is not believed that he can make good his threat, which would have little or no influence with the convention.

Henry Tyson has been appointed Shipping Commissioner for the port of Baltimore, by Judge Bond, of the United States Circuit Court. Mr. Tyson succeeds Edwin A. Abbot, very recently deceased. He is the same gentleman who was Receiver of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and not very long since Fourth Vice President of the Erie.

A few days ago Alice, a granddaughter of Brigham Young and daughter of Brigham Young, Jr., married Charles R. Hopkins, a Gentile, contrary to the wishes of her parents. On Friday she visited her mother and during the evening her husband called for her but she could not be found. A writ of *habeas corpus* was issued, and on Saturday the lady and her parents appeared in the Third District Court to answer. Upon their attorney claiming that there was no forcible detention, the husband withdrew further proceedings, and the lady went home with her parents.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—A LADY—TO TAKE charge of a Pattern Business; best references required. Address W. B. Q. Office.

WANTED—SITUATION—A YOUNG lady seeks a situation as housekeeper and companion. Address M., Box No. 256 Shippensburg, Pa.

WANTS TO GO WEST—A STRONG, healthy young man, aged 18; willing to do farm or any other work to make a living. WEST, this office.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER—A WIDOWER desires a lady to take charge of his house. Address ROBERT, Pittsburgh Commercial office.

WANTED—GIRL—CORRECT AT FIGURES and good writer. Address, in applicant's own handwriting, F. S. K., Commercial office.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO USE Abel's Vermin Exterminator. It has no equal for banishing Rats, Mice and Roaches. Sold by all druggists.

WANTED—GIRL—TO DO GENERAL housework; must be a good cook, washer and ironer; a short distance in the country. Address this office.

WANTED—CLERK—A YOUNG GERMAN man as grocer's clerk; understands the business thoroughly; good reference. Address M. YOST, this office.

WANTED—CLERK—A YOUNG MAN as Clerk at an Iron Works. Address, with references, and state salary and previous employment, IRON-MASTER, Commercial office.

WANTED—WELL BORER—WE wish to correspond with some party competent to bore a deep well. HEMINGRAY GLASS COMPANY, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—SALESMAN—WHO CAN command a good Southern trade; desires a situation in a wholesale house to travel South; best reference given. Address R., this office.

WANTED—CLERKSHIP—BY A young man of industrious habits, with best of references, a situation in a retail dry goods store. Has had experience. Address Box 1, Commercial office.

WANTED—SITUATION—BY A young married man, a situation as Clerk or Bookkeeper; has had ten years' experience, and can furnish best of references. Address F., Commercial office.

WANTED—SITUATION—BY A young man of good address, a situation in a store; is willing to work; has experience in jobbing notion trade; reference good. Address C., Commercial office.

WANTED—BOARD—IN A STRICTLY private family for three adults, three children; requirements—plenty of room, home-made fare, genteel locality, moderate terms. Address R., box 3, this office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—PARTNER—WITH $25,000 or $30,000, to take an equal one-third interest in an established manufacturing business in Eastern Oh

The Commercial.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1876.

THE foreign exports of Philadelphia, last week, amounted to $576,364.

THE New York Legislature is still pothering over the "canal question." It is a knot to be cut, not untied. The true policy with reference to the canals may be stated in two words. Sell 'em.

NEARLY all the Democratic papers are making excuses, of one kind or another, over JEFF. DAVIS' recent letter. And, perhaps, after all, he couldn't help himself. Mean spirits under disappointment, like small beer in a thunder-storm, always turn sour.

A NEW YORK paper reports a prominent merchant of that city as saying that he "had not voted in five years because he had thought the candidates for both parties were corrupt." The spirit animating that man is wholly unworthy of an American citizen. He who refuses to lift his hand to right the grievances which oppress him deserves to suffer.

THERE are thirty thousand more colored than white voters in South Carolina, and ninety-nine out of every hundred of them are staunch Republicans. Yet the Democratic papers in that State openly boast of the determination of their party to carry the next election "by fair means or *foul*," and we haven't observed a single protest against the bloody threat in any Northern Democratic journal.

ACCORDING to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, "the representatives of the National Democracy, as the Presidential campaign draws near, begin to realize that the only hope of success is in a solid party-front on all the absorbing questions of the time." "National Democracy" is finely ironical. The opinion of the leaders of the party on every vital issue are as mixed as an international commission.

THE instincts of the roystering 'squire, whom TENNYSON, in one of his poems, depicts as holding his wife "something better than his dog, a little dearer than his horse," were kennelish enough, but Tennessee has a legislator who maintains that "the poor man values and loves his dog equally as well as he does his wife and children." It is perhaps unnecessary to add that he is a Bourbon of the bluest stripe, and inflexibly opposed to free schools.

IT is a little curious to find the St. Louis *Republican*, a paper which pretends to advocate the strictest economy in the administration of national affairs, seriously urging the adoption of the cotton tax scheme, which would take from the people's treasury the enormous sum of $88,072,338, instead of $40,000,000, as the *Republican* states. That paper is also in error in stating that the tax in question has been declared by the United States Supreme Court to be unconstitutional. On the contrary, the constitutionality of the tax was *affirmed* by a divided court.

AN IMPORTANT bankruptcy decision has just been rendered by the United States Circuit Court of New York, in a case in which a bankrupt asked that a creditor, who had unsuccessfully applied to have the discharge of the former annulled, after it had taken place, might be charged with the costs of the application. The creditor contended that there is no statute under which costs can be awarded by the Court against a creditor on the dismissal of such an application, but the Court held that the power of a United States court to render a decree of judgment in a case of equitable cognizance, includes the power, possessed and exercised by all courts of equity, to award or refuse costs, as its judgment of the right of the case may require.

LOTH as he has been to admit the fact, the Washington correspondent of the "independent" Springfield *Republican* is at length compelled to acknowledge that the ex-rebels hate the Union as bitterly as ever. He thus confesses how dangerous it would be to trust the Government in the hands of the Confederates and their Northern allies:

"It may be wise to let silence cover the past. It may be very wrong to stir anew the passions of the war for the sake of personal success, but I am absolutely sure of one thing; namely, that the country cannot afford to risk the restoration of all the South to govern it for many years yet; not until there can arise a Southern statesman good enough to admit that slavery was wrong, and that the civilization which it fostered is wofully deficient in some respects. No such Southerner sits in the present Congress."

THE statistics of the foreign commerce of New York during January, just published, show a gratifying increase over the trade of the corresponding month last year. The exports of domestic products are $2,485,066 larger than then, although the grand total is less because last year we exported $10,119,325 gold in January, which we were relieved from doing this year, except to the extent of $1,866,329, by reason of the negotiation in London early in the month of the bonds of the Baltimore and Ohio and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Companies. This showing, in connection with the favorable returns of increased foreign commerce at Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore, is a gratifying indication of increasing business at the leading trade centres.

THE House Committee on Commerce has at length agreed on a bill amending the present steamboat law. It provides principally against the personal liability of steamboat owners beyond double the amount of their stock and interest in freight; rejects all patent appliances unless approved by steamboat owners; omits requirements of all such appliances, except after a thorough test; shows that steam gauges, low water alarms, etc., have proved utterly worthless by a test of steamboat owners and supervising inspectors, and makes commanders of steamboats more directly liable than before. The bill will pass the House without difficulty, and it is to be hoped Senator CONKLING will be in a less objective mood than heretofore, when the measure reaches the Senate.

IT is stated that the Democratic members of Congress "are greatly annoyed at the publication of the disloyalty of HAMBLETON," the recently discharged clerk of the Committee of Ways and Means. We do not see why they should be so extremely sensitive. It is true that he named his son in honor of the assassin of ABRAHAM LINCOLN; that in 1859, being then editor of a Georgia paper, he haunted New York soliciting advertisements, and causing the names of those who did not yield to his request to be published in his paper as abolitionists and enemies of the South, with whom Southern men ought not to have dealings; and that he was also, during the war, arrested in New York on suspicion of being concerned in the plot to burn the hotels of the city—but what of that? He has always been faithful to the interests of the Democratic party, and could scarcely have been more "disloyal" than seventenths of the remaining Democratic House appointees. We do not learn that they are to be called on to resign.

ONE of the anomalies of these paper currency times is the fact that, within the past two years, there has been a decline in the value of silver, compared with gold, of fully fifteen per cent. Within a recent period the United States has become the greatest silver producing country in the world, not excepting Mexico. The glut in the supply of the metal is still further complicated by the fact that in England, France, and other leading commercial nations, nearly all transactions of any magnitude are made with paper substitutes for the precious metals. The German Government, desiring to change from a double basis to an exclusively gold standard, is watching for an opportunity to get rid of at least $250,000,000 in silver; and Holland, which is forced to a gold standard by the depreciation of silver, and consequent advance in the rate of exchange on other countries, is ready to put on the market $200,000,000 or $300,000,000 more. France, not wishing to be clogged with silver from other countries, adopts the expedient of purchasing silver by an issue of notes of various lengths, according to the supply and demand. The Bank of France is at present paying for silver with notes having two years to run. The prediction is made that the abandonment of the double standard by all civilized countries is only a question of time. Various plans have been suggested for getting rid of our superabundance of silver—one of which is to make silver a legal tender, in sums of $1,000, in the shape of certificates of deposit issued by the mint. Another is for the Government to receive bullion in exchange for coin, as was formerly done. How to get silver into circulation is the problem of the day.

"TEN DOLLARS A DAY."

In old times, when the pay of a Congressman was confined to a *per diem* allowance, the HUTCHINSON Family regaled the ears of the people with a song about it, the burden of which was, "Eight dollars a day!" There is a chance, now, for some other vocalist to ring the changes upon the ambition of the Democratic members of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives to secure the longest possible allowance of the compensation of ten dollars a day.

The law which establishes the pay of members of the Legislature provides that the salary shall be $1,000 for the first hundred days, and ten dollars a day for the fifty days succeeding the hundred.

There is no good reason why both Houses should not be able to adjourn at or before the expiration of one hundred days from the opening of the session. The Senate is now so well up with its work that it could adjourn at even an earlier day; and there is no legislation pending in either House of sufficient importance to keep the two Houses in session beyond the middle of March. Beyond the annual appropriation bills there is no legislation, the failure of which would injure the people. The main part of the bills so far introduced are general laws to cover special cases.

Yet the Democratic House of Representatives persistently refuses to fix *any* day for final adjournment. It votes down or postpones indefinitely every proposition of the kind, and it is no longer concealed that its purpose is to prolong the session to the end of the one hundred and fifty days for which there is a legal allowance of ten dollars a day, and to pocket the $1,500 thus obtainable, without regard to the fact that there is no necessity for a session of such a length.

That there *is* such a purpose is made plain by the appropriation bill, reported from a Democratic committee, which appropriates sufficient to cover a session of 150 days, or $300,000 more than would be necessary if the session were confined to its proper and legitimate limit. It is clear, from this, that the leading Democrats of the House have become a part of this conspiracy to squander $300,000 of the people's money.

The Senate is powerless to prevent this. It has passed two resolutions in favor of an early adjournment; but as the consent of both Houses is essential to fix a day of adjournment, the action of the Senate passes for nothing, except to show that the Republicans are opposed to this organized raid upon the State Treasury. The only thing the Senate can do in the matter, is what it has already done in fixing a day beyond which it will not consider any new business presented to it, either by the House or otherwise. It has named the 1st of April for this limit, and the public, as well as the members of the House, may rest assured that any bills not sent in to the Senate before that day will be practically shut out. This will bring the session to its eighty-seventh day, and the business then pending can be cleaned up in the remaining thirteen days; so that if, by the obstinacy of the House, the Legislature is kept in session to the first of June it will be for the sole purpose of allowing to a lot of legislative bummers, who cannot by any chance be re-elected, the privilege of drawing ten dollars a day for their useless services.

It is time that the people of Pennsylvania should take note of the fact that the Democratic members of the House have deliberately made up their minds to extort all they possibly can from the State Treasury, and that they have, of set purpose, resolved to prolong the session beyond all possibility of usefulness, and to inflict upon the State a clear loss of $300,000. If that sum is wasted, by their obstinacy and profligacy the responsibility must rest, where it belongs, upon the heads of the Democratic members. The State is not in a condition to be fleeced; and a deliberated raid upon its limited resources is not only corrupt and michievous in itself, but is a direct and positive injury to those public charities which must necessarily lose what would otherwise be appropriated to them if not diverted to pay ten dollars a day to legislators who, after the hundred day limit, will have no legislative functions to perform.

REPEALING THE RESUMPTION ACT.

The committee appointed by the Democratic caucus at Washington, has been so constituted that it may now be regarded as certain that no proposition will emanate from it to repeal the Resumption act. Whatever legislation that committee may bunglingly frame, it is committed to the policy of maintaining the day fixed for resumption by the act of 1875.

Those, therefore, who have been looking for financial relief to the legislation of a Democratic Congress may as well make up their minds that their hopes on that point are vain. The menace of a contraction that is to run until January 1, 1879, in order to get ready for resumption at that time, will still be kept up; and the return of financial confidence and monetary ease may therefore be considered as postponed indefinitely. Everybody will prepare, as well as can be done, for the final turn of the screw of contraction, and in preparing for it, everyone who cannot bear the pressure, will be forced to the wall.

The danger of this result has induced such papers as the Chicago *Tribune* and Cincinnati *Gazette* to raise their voices against this forced return to a resumption of specie payments. These are both hard money papers and utterly opposed to inflation; but they are both conscious of the fact that resumption must be brought about by other means than legislation. Specie payments depend upon the laws of trade, not upon the laws of Congress, and they can no more be brought about by naming a specific day for resumption than a toothache can be cured by Congressional action. The sensible people in business all see this, and the two papers we have named do but speak the general sentiment in business circles in the arguments they have presented against the Democratic policy, so far as it has been yet agreed upon.

The experience of the past century proves conclusively that resumption, after a panic or after a prolonged and exhausting war, cannot be forced. If paper money and coin are to be interchangeable, we must either limit the amount of paper to the corresponding amount of coin on hand, or we must have that supreme confidence in paper money which will keep afloat a larger proportion of it. Confidence is inseparable from a paper circulation based on coin, and public confidence is not within Congressional control. Congress may do much to unsettle that confidence, and it can do very little to establish it. To name a day, therefore, for resumption, is simply to anticipate the existence of a confidence which may not and which probably will not exist, and which, whenever it does exist, will bring about resumption entirely free from and independent of Congressional action.

For these reasons we have all along been in favor of repealing the resumption provision in the Finance law of 1875, and remain more firmly convinced of it than ever. It is fraught with mischief, disturbs rather than establishes confidence, and inspires a terror which grows with every day that brings the date of resumption nearer. It is a disturbing element in the financial trouble, and no good can come from adhering to it. If the country is able to resume on the 1st of January, 1879, it can do so without legislation; and if it is *not* able the legislation will be void by the force of circumstances. It may be wiped out at once without fear of further injury.

THE foreign commerce of New York, last week, was: Merchandise imports, $5,210,518; produce exports, $4,557,375, and specie exports, $954,294. The total imports since January 1, this year, have been $39,485,354, against $38,366,550 for the corresponding period last year, and $42,446,912 in 1874. The total exports of produce during the year have amounted to $29,498,312, against $26,806,051 in 1875, and $32,673,408 in 1874, and the total exports of specie this year reach $3,318,040, against $11,653,332 the preceding year, and $4,344,987 in 1874.

Would it not be a master stroke of statesmanship if the Democratic House should raise a committee to investigate the Administration of President Lincoln? We commend the conception to Messrs. Morrison and Kerr, the brilliant leaders of the House on the report of such a committee, censuring Lincoln, Stanton and Seward, apologizing for the calling out of troops and the issuing of the Emancipation Proclamation, recommending the cashiering of Sherman for his march to the sea, and trial of Grant for his unconstitutional acceptance of Lee's sword at Appomattox, would just sweep the country. Dr. Hamilton, too, would be an admirable secretary for this committee.—*Philadelphia Press.*

The times are indeed hard. Blobbs' Irish friend declares that many poor people are starving for want of fire.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Tut, tut, Mr. Tutton!

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* is afflicted with Bristowphobia.

Let's put the business morals of the country on a specie basis.

The curse of canine. Georgia has 350,000 more dogs than voters.

The *Post's* pictures of Babcock are painted with a blackwash brush.

"Alcoholic malefactors" is what *Harper's Weekly* spiritedly calls them.

It is getting almost as dangerous to manufacture Western whisky as to drink it.

Guzzle. The average daily consumption of beer and ale in London is 250,000 gallons.

It is a fruitful source of pleasure to learn that the Delaware peach crop for 1876 is safe.

About these days look out for all sorts of big quarrel stories respecting our public men.

"Nothing to wear." "Miss Kitty Fewclothes" is the belle of San Antonio, Texas.

A portion of Chicago's trade is falling off. She has disbarred her leading divorce lawyer.

The Detroit *Post* has discovered that one of Sunset's ancestors was named Leviticus Cox.

It would be a crushing blow to the Democratic party if Babcock should prove to be innocent.

The Paterson, New Jersey, silk weavers want the tariff on silk increased twenty per cent.

A general war is in progress between the German and the American settlers in Llana county, Texas.

There are over four million bushels of wheat now held in the Milwaukee warehouses for a rise.

By Job! Germany proposes to send Herr Biles to our Centennial, with the Berlin Imperial band.

The next meeting of the National Board of Trade will be held at New York on the 10th of June next.

It begins to look as though the people of Nevada would by and by shoe their horses with silver.

The English riflemen have arranged for a match with small bores. Congress can furnish the full team.

The chief feature of the *Post's* advocacy of Jere. Black is a droning dullness born of hesitation and doubt.

Charles Love killed Edward Valentine at Indianapolis last week. He ought to have waited until to-day.

Maryland is endeavoring to replenish her treasury by imposing a tax of two cents a ton on the mining of coal.

Not the slightest necessity, political or otherwise, exists for the admission of mongrel New Mexico as a State.

The "personal" donkling of the New York *Herald* has very naturally discovered a rhyme for Conkling.

The latest discovery is that sugar and molasses of good quality can be successfully produced from Indian corn.

Down grade. More than thirty-seven millions of Massachusetts railroad stock paid no dividends last year.

Quid pro quo. The State Legislature is asked to pass a law making the excessive use of tobacco cause for divorce.

Notwithstanding that we have William Allen, the Khedive has promised to send some mummies to the Centennial.

Reverdy Johnson was a distinguished jurist and statesman. He was also possessed of an unusually talented stomach.

This has been a hard winter on the jewelry trade. Over a dozen old, well known jewelers have recently failed in New York.

The balance of probability is against the presence of an Irish university crew of any kind in American waters this coming summer.

St. Louis is now blessed, or cursed, with two Mayors. Overstolz stole a march on his competitor, but the latter hangs on like a Britton.

And now the Legislative Assembly of Dakota appeals to Congress for the admission of that bleak immensity. It should go unheeded.

Moody says the devil has a lien on every church which is ornamented with a mortgage. Then he controls a good deal of that kind of real estate.

Nine-tenths of the business men of Williamsport, in this State, have signed a memorial to Congress asking for the repeal of the Resumption act.

The Sheriff of Philadelphia is busy. One day last week two hundred and forty properties were disposed of, many of them at ruinously low figures.

It is believed that some of the mechanics employed in making bank safes and vaults are lending their aid in an organized raid on these institutions.

A resolution has been introduced into the New York Legislature calling on the gas companies to show their hands. Let's hope they'll wash them first.

General Kilpatrick has been breveted by his friends "The Phantom Horseman"—on account of the shadowy character of his services, we suppose.

The inspiriting effects of the Centennial are already to be seen in the advanced price of barley, and an increase in the trade of maltsters and in the operations of brewers.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in declining a gift from a subordinate, has set an example worthy of imitation by every other officer of the Government, high and low.

The owners of the 400,000 cows which supply the creameries and cheese factories of New York are going to establish an experimental dairy station by contributing annually three cents for each cow.

Dayton, Ohio, is sagacious. She has a population of about 30,000, and last year she turned out $26,000,000 worth of goods of her own manufacture, or nearly $1,000,000 for each thousand of the population.

Chili, New York, is speculating about a soft, soughing sound in the air, like the music of an Æolian harp, which is heard daily in the morning and pervades the air for miles. Superstitions people feel chilly over it.

A curious example of geographical ignorance is seen in one of the new French Centennial dramas, where the author locates the Comanche Indians in Pennsylvania, treats Mount Vernon as a town like New York, and calls the Blue Ridge the Blue Forest.

This is how the circle of events was completed. A Maine woman last year lost a gold ring in a straw-bed; the straw was emptied into the barn-yard, and, with the manure, was spread upon a field. In the fall the woman found her ring in a boiled potato that came from the field.

PERSONAL.

Father Ryan, the Catholic priest who was found guilty of shooting a Granger with intent to kill, at the November term of the Noble county, Ohio, Common Pleas Court, and who was then allowed a new trial, has pleaded *nolo contendere*, and been fined $50.

"Kit Carson, the great Indian-fighter and "path-finder" of the Rocky Mountains and the plains, lies buried where he fell in 1868—under a couple of cotton-wood trees on the Arkansas river in Southern Colorado, no mark of any kind, except that of the spade, designating the spot.

At a recent London press dinner one of the speakers, a Mr. Gruneison, a veteran journalist, is reported to have made a curious statement. "I have," he said, "had leading articles from Mr. Disraeli in my hands, and," he added, the reporter says amid loud cheers and laughter, "I have rejected them."

A petition has been received and presented to Congress, which is a curiosity in the matter of autographs. It asks the removal of the duty on works printed in the dead languages. Among the signatures are the names of Henry W. Longfellow, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Oliver Wendell Holmes, James Russell Lowell and other famous literateurs.

At a social assembly in Washington a few evenings ago, a play was acted which had been written by Senator Logan while recovering from his recent illness. The drama, which was well received, was entitled, "Experiences in the Life of a New Congressman," and introduced thirteen characters, among them office-seekers, newspaper reporters and other persons with whom members of Congress are supposed to be familiar.

Wanted—A Policy, new or second-hand. Must mean all things to all men. For a suitable one a Liberal price will be paid. Apply to or address Lucius Quintius Curtius Lamar, Chairman of Democratic Congressional Committee, Washington, D. C.

The Democrats of Clarion county have elected Colonel James B. Knox and J. W. Kahle Representative delegates to the State Convention and conceded the Senatorial delegate to the other counties of the district.

A REMARKABLE SCANDAL.

Strange Criminal Coincidences—A Father and Son Shot for Similar Offenses—The Sequel.

[From the Johnstown Tribune.]

On the 12th of February, 1864, twelve years ago next Saturday, Johnstown was thrown into a fever of excitement by the report that Joseph Moore had shot and killed Jordan Marbourg. Moore was a shoemaker and Marbourg a merchant, both doing business and residing in this city. They were both married men, and possessed warm friends in the community. The cause of the killing of Marbourg was his alleged criminal intercourse with the wife of Moore. That case, however, is familiar to our people, and is now only referred to to introduce one of the characters in this remarkable case of scandal which we are about to relate. Moore was speedily tried and convicted of murder in the second degree, but was pardoned before he was taken to the penitentiary; and he and his wife united together and went West, or shortly after they left this place they met in the West, and lived together as man and wife. Marbourg's family removed to Schellsburg, Bedford county, where some of the members of it yet reside.

JACOB S. HOKE.

In Schellsburg, William Marbourg, one of the sons of Jordan Marbourg, who had been killed in this city, became the companion of a young man by the name of Jacob Schell Hoke who eventually removed to Atchison, Kansas. Young Hoke embarked in business there. Success attended his efforts, and he soon became one of the prominent business men of that place. When he was at the top pinnacle of mercantile success, Marbourg, the former Johnstown boy, arrived there through the inducements of Hoke, and through his influence embarked in business and was successful.

Hoke met and married a young lady, the papers we have received from Kansas City say, who was "noted for her beauty and intelligence." She was taken to his home, "which was beautified with everything which taste and refinement could contribute." And, according to the Kansas City *Times*, "their house became the circle of many admirers, and a resort of the most fashionable portion of the young metropolis of Kansas."

MARBOURG, OF COURSE,

was the bosom companion and "mutual friend" of the family. In the course of events, and after a child had come to make the home more attractive, there came whispers of an undue intimacy between Mrs. Hoke and Marbourg. Society caught the faint rumors and eagerly enlarged upon them until the throng which had enjoyed the hospitalities of the cottage came no more. At last the suspicions reached Hoke's ears and became verified. Marbourg, however, refused to "humble himself," even when he was cast into the big tunnel at Gallitzin, or hoped that 'he had never been born," or said that it was all owing to his "true inwardness," and Hoke shot him. Hoke was arrested and, the shot not proving serious, he was fined one dollar.

MRS. HOKE

then hastened away to Brooklyn, New York, the city where the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Theodore Tilton, Elizabeth R. Tilton, Victoria C. Woodhull, and other remarkable people most do congregate. Hoke at once set out to get possession of his daughter. There followed a search which took in the Eastern cities and Canada, and a series of movements on her part and counter movements on her part, in which she was assisted by Marbourg and her mother. One day, however, Hoke saw his wife at a window of a house in Brooklyn. He at once proceeded to get a writ to obtain possession of the child, and succeeded. During the trial the mother regained possession of the idol over which there was so much contention, and it was secreted. It is alleged by the Kansas City papers that Hoke would have won the suit but for this stratagem on the part of his wife. The jury was out fourteen hours and returned a verdict for the defendant. Then Hoke offered no objections and his wife obtained a divorce.

THE RESULT.

By this time Hoke's fortune had vanished, and his business was destroyed. He had used his earnings in his endeavors to obtain his child, and bring to justice the man who had ruined his home and robbed him of his happiness. After Mrs. Hoke got her divorce, which was in the fall of 1874, the scandal was lost sight of. Hoke went to Kansas City, where he is to-day engaged in business, and where, according to the Kansas City *Times*, he is gaining friends by his bearing and conduct.

THE CLIMAX

of this story remains to be told. On the 21st day of January, 1876, Mrs. Amny A. Hoke and William M. Marbourg were married in Angola, New York, and have since returned to Atchison to make it their home.

Thus terminates a case in which a former Johnstown boy takes no second part, which has robbed one man of his happiness, and which, no matter what may be the turn of events hereafter, must forever cast a shadow on Marbourg and his wife.

STATE NEWS.

Lebanon shoe men will sell for cash only, hereafter.

Franklin parties are organizing a colony to go to Texas.

An Easton boy delights to make a lunch on sperm candles.

The fever lately so prevalent in Johnstown is now abated.

A man at Muncy Creek, Lycoming county, has a four-legged chicken.

John C. Zeitler, of Punxsutawney, died on the 5th inst., aged eighty-four years.

In Reading for the year 1875, the receipts for water rents amounted to $61,518 33.

The burnt district in Union City will be rebuilt with substantial brick buildings.

Erie highwaymen knock people insensible, and then strip them of their clothing.

Nearly every town in the State is talking of celebrating George Washington's birthday.

A new M. E. church at Reedsville, Mifflin county, will be dedicated on Sunday, 13th inst.

Two women were up before the Mayor of Reading, the other day, on a charge of witchcraft.

Henry Yetter, farmer near Centerville, Northampton county, was found dead in his barn of apoplexy.

Mrs. Eliza B. Pennell, one of the oldest residents of Franklin, died a few days ago, aged eighty years.

J. H. Johnston, a tanner of Mifflin county, has failed. His indebtedness is heavy and his assets are light.

Fauncetown is a place in Crawford county where the young people dance at prayer meetings and fight at dances.

McClure, of the Philadelphia *Times*, has been held to bail for trial on a charge of libeling a spiritualistic humbug.

About one-half the cases in the Court of Quarter Sessions at West Chester last week were for chicken stealing.

A son of Cyrus Coyder, of Cornwall township, Lebanon county, was killed by falling from a tree on the 7th inst.

There are whispers in Lancaster of another fatal case of abortion, and the *Examiner* calls for legal investigation.

Reading *Eagle* reporters have a passion for interviewing, and tackle anybody, from a female cook agent to a Chinaman.

It costs twenty-one and seven-eighth cents per diem to maintain each inmate of the Philadelphia House of Correction.

Edinboro, Erie county, has a joint stock company with a capital of $8,000, organized for prosecuting violations of the liquor law.

B. F. Thompson, of Penn Line, Crawford county, fell dead in the road on the 7th inst., from apoplexy. He was twenty eight years old.

By the explosion of a lamp on the morning of the 10th inst., Miss Harshberger, of Franklin borough, Cambria county, was painfully burned.

Miss Annie M. Rhawn, of Milton, was married recently, and the same issue of the paper that contained the announcement of the wedding also recorded her death.

A York county marksman is engaged in shooting crows and thinks it a good cause. The other day he fired into a flock and with two loads killed sixteen.

During the past twenty years there have been 1,262 fires in Philadelphia, the total loss caused thereby having been $25,454,689 89, and the insurance $41,103,797 14.

The Gettysburg *Star* states that Rev. D. Schindler, formerly editor of the *Methodist Recorder*, this city, has received and accepted a call to Hanover, York county.

Henry Ziegenfus, aged seventy-six years, a respected citizen of Williams township, Northampton county, died in the Sheriff's office, at Easton, while sitting in a chair.

The gentlemen who talked of establishing a temperance paper in Brookville did not receive encouragement from the community, and have dropped the enterprise.

A little half-witted girl named Kline, lost her life by burning at Mt. Carbon, Schuylkill county, on the 5th inst. She went too near the stove, and set her clothes on fire.

A passenger locomotive is being built in the machine shop of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, at Reading, for exhibition at the Centennial. It is to be entirely the work of apprentices.

Thomas Skelly McDowell, the first white child born in Franklin, Venango county, died on the 8th inst., in his seventy-third year. He had always lived in that place, and within one hundred feet of the spot where he was born.

Rev. B. B. Hamlin, D. D., Presiding Elder of the Carlisle district of the Methodist Church, has been elected to deliver the Centennial sermon before the Central Pennsylvania Conference, which meets in its regular annual session at Harrisburg on the 19th day of March next.

Casper A. Tharp, of Tharptown, near Shamokin, met with a fearful death on the 8th inst. The water wheel of his mill had frozen fast, and Mr. Tharp set to work to loosen it. While he was standing on top of the wheel, it made a sudden turn, carrying him against the forebay and crushing him to death.

A few days since, as a little eighteen months old daughter of Thomas Whitely, of Downingtown, Chester county, was playing with a dog on the edge of Ringwalt's mill race, she fell into the water, when the dog raised the alarm and attracted the mother's attention, who most happily succeeded in saving the child's life.

Mr. John Blouch, a resident of the Fifth ward, recently undertook a bet which was a lively one. The bet consisted, on his part, to eat one hundred oysters, if not, pay the sum of one dollar for the failure. All being arranged the oysters were opened and as they appeared he disposed of them, accomplishing the feat and winning the bet.—*Lebanon Times.*

Friday morning a tramp near East Conemaugh picked up a piece of paper which a previous tramp had unwrapped from a lunch, and read therein a notice of his mother's death in Philadelphia on the 1st instant. He hurried to the station, and representing the circumstance, a telegraph remittance soon reached him and he returned home—too late.

In speaking of the recent burning of a tenant house, in Chartiers township, Washington county, the Cannonsburg *Herald* says that a singular fatality seems to have followed all persons connected with the building. The mason was the man Crawford, who was afterward hung for the murder of his son. Mr. Allison, at one time owner of the house, was kicked by a horse and killed, and subsequently Samuel H. White was murdered there.

At a hotel in Luzerne county the night watchman was alarmed by the simultaneous ringing of all the bells. An examination revealed a rat in the box in which was located the battery. The rodent had been attracted by the composition placed around the wires to keep them apart, which it gnawed away giving the electricity full play, and so frightening the watchman almost out of his wits, as he thought it was the work of some evil spirit.

The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* of the 10th inst. says: Yesterday the Supreme Court of this State admitted to practice at the bar John D. Lewis, Esq., a colored man. Mr. Lewis, we believe, is the first negro lawyer that was ever permitted to practice in our courts. He studied his profession in Boston, with the firm of Jewell, Gaston & Field. The Gaston of the firm was the former Governor of Massachusetts, and the Jewell is the brother of the Postmaster General.

The Lancaster *Express* of the 10th inst. says: On last Sunday a two-year-old son of John Myerle, Jr., residing on Church street, was observed to be bleeding at the mouth. The bleeding continuing, Dr. J. O. Boyd was sent for, who, upon a careful examination, discovered that an artery of the tongue had been severed—either by falling and striking the tongue against the teeth, or by cutting the member while eating. All efforts to arrest the hemorrhage have thus far proved abortive, and the child is considered in a critical condition.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has contracted to deliver in New York city 100,000 tons of gas coal at $6 per long ton, which is more than $1 less than the price of last season.

Several State Legislatures are considering bills making the verdict of nine out of twelve jurors conclusive.

Amelioration and Cure.

Amelioration of the symptoms of a disease is, of course, one desirable object of medication, and there are, no doubt, palatives which possess considerable medical efficacy. The temporary disappearance of the *indicia* of a disease, in too many instances, however, delude the sick into a belief that they are cured. Many of those who have borne grateful testimony to the permanent remedial effects of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, in cases of liver disorder, chronic constipation, intermittent and remittent fevers, urinary and rheumatic ailments, have also recorded the fact that the temporary relief occasionally afforded by the medicines which they relied before using the genuine, delusive inspired hopes which were speedily dissipated by return of the malady. The Bitters not only relieve, but if persistently and regularly taken, CURE the maladies to which they are adapted.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron

Gives tone to the stomach, improves the appetite and assists digestion; excites the bowels to healthy action, expelling all the foul humors that contaminate the blood, corrupt the secretions and offend the skin; it excites the liver to a healthy action and strengthens the nerves, imparting that glow to the cheeks and eyes alone derived from perfect health. Thousands in all walks of life testify to the virtues of this excellent medicine in correcting the disorders of the digestive organs. Get the genuine. Sold only in $1 bottles. Ask for E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON, and take no other.

Dyspepsia. Dyspepsia. Dyspepsia.

E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON is a sure cure for this disease. It has been prescribed daily for many years, by the practice of eminent physicians with unparalleled success. Symptoms are loss of appetite, wind and rising of food, dryness in mouth, headache, dizziness, drowsiness, and low spirits. Get the genuine. Not sold in bulk, only $1 bottles. Do you want to get rid of nervous debility? Do you want a good appetite? Do you want to get rid of nervousness? Do you want calmness, quiet nights and sound sleep? Do you want to be cheerful, buoyant, active, full of life? Use KUNKEL'S BITTERS. Do you want pure blood? Use KUNKEL'S BITTERS. Do you want a good complexion? Do you want to get rid of nervousness? Do you want to be well, strong, healthy, vigorous, active or liver disease? Try E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTERS. Do you want an appetite? Use KUNKEL'S BITTERS. Do you want to be as recommended. Sold only in $1 bottles. Depot and Manufactory, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Get the genuine. Sold by all druggists. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's, and take no other.

Tape Worm in Children.

Removed alive with head complete, in from two to three hours. No fee till removed, by E. F. KUNKEL, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia. Seat Pin and Stomach Worms also removed. Call and see; advice free, or send stamp for circular. Sold by druggists for KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. Price, $1 per bottle.

MWF

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 86.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid or added to deposits, computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. WILKINS, President. JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, J. S. Negley, R. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Harrison, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

INSURANCE STATEMENTS.

ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
German American Insurance Company,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PITTSBURGH, DECEMBER 31, 1875.

Capital paid in.....$100,000 00

ASSETS.

Bonds and mortgages	$ 76,316 00
United States 5-20 Bonds	45,325 00
Bank stocks	3,300 00
Real estate (present cost)	4,500 00
Interest due and accrued	2,012 09
Premiums in course of collection	11,524 87
Personal property, office furniture, &c.	1,109 71
Cash in bank	12,234 84
	$ 155,372 41

RECEIPTS.

Premiums	$ 91,401 15
Interest	11,328 19
Rent and other sources	984 28
Balance, January 1, 1875	26,702 89
	$ 120,416 52

DISBURSEMENTS.

Losses of 1874	$ 1,928 34
Losses of 1875	16,968 18
	$ 18,196 30
Return premiums	13,754 03
Reinsurance	2,277 73
Commissions	8,814 78
Salaries, taxes and all other expenses	14,041 27
Dividends	6,000 00
	$ 65,044 11
Balance January 1, 1876	55,372 41
Capital paid in	100,000 00
	$ 155,372 41
Reinsurance reserve	$ 85,357 70
Losses reported not due	7,196 71
Other liabilities, rents, etc.	750 00
Net surplus	12,268 00
	55,372 41
Amount of risks in force January 1, 1876	$3,626,001 19

W. J. PATTERSON, Secretary.

NEW RELIGIOUS PAPER.
THE
PRESBYTERIAN JOURNAL,
$1 50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR POSTAGE.
ALFRED NEVIN, D. D., LL. D., } Editors.
REV. J. FORD SUTTON, }

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TERMS AND TONE.

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DRY GOODS.

1876.

WILLIAM SEMPLE'

Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Fed eral Street, Alleg heny, Pa.

New and Beautiful Assortment of
DRESS GOODS!
At 12½ cents, New Choice Dark Dress Goods.
At 15 cents, New Line Choice Dress Goods.
At 18¾ cents, Select Assortment New Dress Goods.
At 25 cents, Large Variety in New Novelties in Dress Goods.
At 20 cents to 87½ cents, Our Usual Good Value in Black Alpacas, our own importations.
At the Very Lowest Prices, All Qualities and Grades in Black Cashmeres.
All the Latest Novelties in Plaid and Figured Fine Dress

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, February 12, 1876.

The telegraphic report of the condition of the New York banks received to-day is as follows:

	Increase.	Decrease.
Loans	$ 483,300	.....
Specie	933,400	.....
Legal tenders	534,400	.....
Deposits	1,024,400	.....
Circulation	.....	$155,800
Reserve	1,310,350	.....

The exhibit is favorably, showing an increase of $1,073,300 in total reserve, and a gain of $1,019,400 in deposits. The reserve was therefore $1,210,850 greater than last week, and they now hold $16,016,575 in excess of the twenty-five per cent. reserve required by law.

—The report of the operations of the Pittsburgh Clearing House for the week ending with February 12, 1876, is as follows:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Monday	$ 861,132 73	$ 163,634 56
Tuesday	617,586 91	118,715 48
Wednesday	717,547 61	203,351 11
Thursday	801,354 81	228,939 86
Friday	625,351 84	154,466 21
Saturday	559,764 88	98,971 96
Total	$4,189,740 98	$968,109 18

—In local affairs there is no change to note. Money continues plenty for borrowers in good standing, and loans on collateral can be made at a low figure. Local stocks, the dividends on which are assured, find ready purchasers at high quotations, while doubtful or speculative shares are neglected almost entirely. Pan Handle bonds sold on the Philadelphia board at 89¼; large lots of North Pacific 7-30's changed hands at 92¾; Valley 7 30's sold at 99c; Bennett's branch 7's were offered at 98. The natural quotation for these bonds, as indicated by actual sales, is at about 3 to 5 per cent. under the 7-30's, being a second mortgage on the main line and a first mortgage on the branch. $13,000 incomes sold in Philadelphia at 59, of which $6,000 were buyer 30 days, which would indicate the purchasers' faith in an advance. Most of the railroads of the country publish a monthly statement of earnings, in order that the public may form an intelligent opinion of the value of their securities.

If the railroads contring here would follow this example, and their reports justified it, there would doubtless be a corresponding appreciation in market quotations.

As a rule the January reports are favorable to the railroad, and a large majority of them show a material improvement in their earnings as compared with the corresponding month of last year.

Below we give the earnings of some of the leading railroads for the last month, as reported in the *Financial Chronicle*:

	1876.	1875.
Atlantic and Pacific	*$ 71,729	$ 58,031
Central Pacific	941,000	913,918
Chi., Mil. and St. Paul	557,000	498,191
Cin., Lafayette and Chicago	35,700	33,780
Denver and Rio Grande	124,191	13,160
Illinois Central	588,447	507,222
Ind., Bloom. and Western	133,386	116,542
Kansas Pacific	208,039	162,737
Marietta and Cincinnati	167,256	152,895
Michigan Central	518,567	500,902
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	256,439	198,000
Ohio and Mississippi	345,000	342,000
Pacific of Missouri	*194,842	154,297
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute branches	39,313	57 201
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & South'n	352,200	290,780
St. Louis, Kansas City & No.	245,359	209,088
St. Louis & Southeastern	*50,259	62,088
Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw	99,208	71,457
Total	$4,705,487	$4,312,572
Net increase	.....	$477,915

*Three weeks only of January in each year. †Including $6,957 coin, and $6,000 freight.

The following companies have recently reported their earnings for December:

GROSS EARNINGS IN DECEMBER.

	1875.	1874.
Atchison, Top. and Santa Fe	$ 152,284	102,225
Houston and Texas Central	401,592	317,657
Mobile and Ohio	291,014	348,407
Philadelphia and Erie	270,441	288,431
St. Paul and Sioux City, &c	107,562	62,975
Total	$1,223,193	$1,166,670
Net increase	.....	56,523

GROSS EARNINGS FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31.

	1875.	1874.
Atchison, Top. and Santa Fe	$1,526,359	$1,250,936
Mobile and Ohio	1,914,342	2,391,016
St. Paul and Sioux City, &c	877,478	820,334
Total	$4,312,179	$4,468,125
Net decrease	.....	455,947

Net earnings of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad during December and for the year 1875, compare as follows with the corresponding figures for 1874:

	December.	Whole year.
1875	$88,004	$321,988
1874	52,468	693,164
Increase	$15,536	$128,444

Earnings and expenses of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad in December, 1875 and 1874, were as follows:

	December, 1875.	December, 1874.
Gross earnings	$401,592	$317,657
Expenses	184,377	157,785
Net earnings	$217,215	$159,872

The Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company reports its net earnings for 1875 at $1,307,347, against $1,068,285 in the year 1874, being an increase of $89,627.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company reports $260,045 as its expenses in December, 1875, showing its net earnings to have been $43,214.

The annual reports which have been published recently of a large number of the leading railroads show that the cause of their small earnings last year was more in the low rates received than in a great loss of tonnage, and whether or not the expectation will be fulfilled, it is quite generally anticipated that the railroad officers, having experienced the injurious effects of disagreement among themselves and cutting under in rates, will be more harmonious hereafter and not indulge in the expensive luxury of quarreling.

—Speaking of general trade, the New York *Shipping List* remarks that:

The numerous prophesies of a revival of business and of a season of prosperity, that have been made during the last two years, have been so constantly falsified by the logic of events, that merchants and traders have naturally become a little distrustful of hopeful utterances. They are of course aware that we have a great profusion of natural resources, but they are also aware of the fact that the reaction from the flush, or war times, has seriously crippled our great industries, deprived a vast army of laborers of employment, bankrupted a multitude of business men, and necessitated an enforced economy. The general sentiment appears to be that the worst of the hard times is over, that a silent process of liquidation and contraction has removed many of the dangers by which business has been environed, and prepared the way for a safe method of future trade, that the process of recovery must necessarily be slow. In looking back upon the errors of the ten years of development and of over-production, the present situation becomes perfectly clear and intelligible. Reckless and exploited and ignored the plainest rules of political economy, the inexorable penalty had to be paid, and how heavy it has been the bitter experience of last year, with its seven thousand four hundred mercantile failures and its nine hundred millions of defaulted railroad bonds will attest. But there will be a restoration of all the true relations of demand and supply, the country will catch up to the railroads and other improvements that were built in advance of the times, the people will gather wisdom from their adversities, and trade and commerce will again resume their normal condition.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

February 12, 1876.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Gold	113	113½	113	113	113	.....
U. S. 6's 1881, coup	122½	122⅝	.....	.....	.....	.....
5-20's, 1865	120¾	120¾	.....	.....	.....	.....
5-20's, 1865, new	119¾	119⅝	.....	.....	.....	.....
5-20's, 1867, registered	119½	119½	.....	.....	.....	.....
5-20's, 1867	121¼	121⅜	.....	.....	.....	.....
5-20's, 1868	123⅛	123	.....	.....	.....	.....
10-40's, 1867	118	117	.....	.....	.....	.....
10-40's, coupons	120¼	120¾	.....	.....	.....	.....
Currency 6's	126¼	126¼	.....	.....	.....	.....
New 5 per cents	118	118	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Union Tel	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝
Quicksilver	16¼	.....	.....	18	.....	18
Pacific Mail	36	36½	36¼	36¼	36¼	35¾
Panama	139	.....	140	.....	140	133
Adams Express	.....	.....	.....	137	.....	.....
Wells-Fargo Express	.....	.....	.....	93	.....	.....
American Express	63	.....	.....	64	.....	.....
United States Expr's	74½	.....	.....	74	.....	.....
New York Central	113⅞	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113⅞
Erie	17⅝	.....	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
Michigan Central	66½	.....	66	66	66	66
Michigan Southern	65¾	66¼	66	65¾	66	66¼
Illinois Central	99⅜	.....	99¼	.....	.....	.....
Cleveland & Pitts	95	.....	95	.....	.....	.....
Chicago & N'west'n	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜
Do. preferred	64¾	.....	64¾	.....	.....	.....
Rock Island	109¼	.....	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼
Fort Wayne	134½	.....	134½	.....	.....	.....
Ohio and Mississippi	22	22¼	.....	22¼	.....	.....
Union Pacific	.....	68¾	.....	.....	.....	68¾
Harlem	.....	142	.....	143	.....	143
Maripposa and St. Joe	20	.....	20	19¾	20	20¼
Atlantic & Pac. pref.	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6
Iron Mountain	25¼	.....	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
C., C. & I	5	.....	5	5	5	5
Missouri Pacific	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Atlantic & Pacific Tel	20¾	20¾	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolinas, Ap	37½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina, Jan	37½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri 6's	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire, at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	.....	.....	55
Reading...s'of N. J	.....	.....	50⅞
United Co.'s of N. J	139	140	140
Oil Creek	.....	.....	14¾
Lehigh Valley	.....	.....	49¾
Allegheny Valley	.....	.....	99
Central Transport'n	.....	.....	47¾
Empire Transportation	52	55	55
C. C. & I. C. m. L	.....	.....	85
Northern Pacific bonds	23¾	.....	.....

OFFICE OF TRASK & STONE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 7 NEW STREET,
New York, February 12, 1876.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The past week has been remarkable so far as our Stock Exchange is concerned, but we have to record some irregularity in prices, both for stocks and bonds. The reports from the interior are generally satisfactory as to business, and the railroad earnings for January compare very favorably with those of a year ago. There has been no prospect of a renewed disagreement between the managers of the trunk lines of railroads, east of Chicago, and there is a fear expressed in some quarters that the late arrangements for "pooling" the earnings between Buffalo and Chicago would soon be discontinued, the stocks which were unfavorably affected thereby being Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and Michigan Central.

Pacific mail, Northwestern and the Milwaukee and St. Paul stocks have continued strong on reports from Wisconsin of the probability that the Potter law will either be repealed or greatly modified. Ohio and Mississippi and St. Louis and Iron Mountain stocks have been firm on the increased earnings of their roads.

Pacific Mail Steamship stock and Western Union Telegraph have been fairly steady during the week and are devoid of any special feature.

United States bonds have been in good demand, and the new five per cents of 1881 are especially in favor among both foreign and domestic investors, and are quoted to-day at 118 bid, against 117¾ on Monday.

Gold remains very steady, with no immediate prospect of any change; its quotation is almost fixed at 112⅝@113.

Money remains in abundant supply, the rate on call loans being 4@5 per cent.

Yours truly,
TRASK & STONE.

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 113.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, February 12.—Money closed at 2½@3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@6 per cent. Customs receipts $512,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $452,000. Clearings $23,000,000. Sterling 483½@489.

GOLD.

Gold opened and closed at 113, with sales in the interim at 113⅝. Rates paid for carrying 1, 2½ and 2 per cent.; loans also made flat.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds closed strong. Railroad bonds quiet but firm. In late afternoon dealings Milwaukee and St. Paul consolidated sinking funds sold as high as 88¾. Northwestern consolidated coupon gold bonds were in demand at 90¾, with none offering under 90¾. Pacific mail closed firm at the highest prices of the week. State bonds dull but strong. The stock market was strong. At the opening prices advanced from ¼ to ⅞ per cent., but toward mid-day a reaction ensued followed by a partial recovery under realizations. At the close stocks were generally lower and steady. St. Paul declined to 47¾ for common and 78¾ for preferred. Northwestern common to 42¾. Lake Shore to 70. Western Union to 77¾. Pacific Mail to 35¾. Ohio and Mississippi to 22¾. New Jersey Central to 107¾. Michigan Central to 99¾ and Missouri Pacific to 13¾. Northwestern preferred was firm at 64¾@64⅝. It is stated officially that the repeal of the Potter law will enable the Northwestern Company to resume dividends upon preferred stock this year. Union Pacific was firm at 68¾@69. Harlem 143. New York Central 113¾@113⅞ and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western 117¾@117⅝. Transactions at the Stock Exchange to-day aggregated 167,000 shares, of which 5,700 were Erie, 36,000 Lake Shore, 9,650 Northwestern common, 6,000 preferred, 2 600 Rock Island, 3,100 Pacific Mail, 6,500 St. Paul common, 9,000 preferred, 6,500 Ohio and Mississippi and 12,000 Western Union. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

W. U. Telegraph	77¾	Toledo & Wabash	6
Pacific Mail	35	Do preferred	16
Adams Express	111½	Fort Wayne	134½
Wells-Fargo Ex	93	Terre Haute	5
American Ex	64	Do preferred	21¼
U. S. Express	72½	Indiana Central	4¼
New York Central	113⅞	Chicago & Alton	4¼
Erie	17⅝	Do. preferred	9¼
Do preferred	35	Ohio & Mississippi	22
Hudson	93	Burling'n & Quincy	119½
Do. preferred	134	Hannibal & St. Joe	20¼
Mich. Central	99½	Delaware & Lack.	117
Lake Shore	69¾	Atlantic & P. Tel	20¼
Illinois Central	99	Union Pacific stock	62
C. & N. W.	43¼	Cen. Pac. bonds	107½
Northwestern	43½	Union Pac. bonds	101¾
Do. pref'rred	64¾	Do. land grants	101¾
N. J. Central	105	Panama	139
Rock Island	109¼	Mariposa	8¾
St. Paul	47¾	Do. preferred	20¾
Do. preferred	78¾	Missouri Pacific	13¾

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	122½
5-20's, 1865	120¾
5-20's, 1865, new	119¾
5-20's, 1867	121¼
5-20's, 1868	123⅛
10-40's	118
Currency 6's	126¼
10-40's registered	117
10-40's coupons	120¼
New 5's	118
Currency 6's	125½

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	42
Tennessee, new	42
Virginia, new	36½
Virginia, old	38
Missouri 6's	102¾

LONDON, February 12, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 94 5-8, for account 94 3-4. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 106; do 1867, 104¾; 10-40's, 105⅝; new 5's, 106¾. Railroad securities—N. Y. Central, 115¾; Erie 15⅜; do pre ferred 31.

PARIS, February 12.—Rentes 67 francs 70 centimes.

FRANKFORT, February 12.—United States bonds—New 5's 101⅝.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, February 12, 1876.

The weather to-day was the most favorable for out-door transactions we have had for some time. A continuance of the same kind would soon place the country roads in a passible condition and bring about a revival of trade, generally something that would be very acceptable to a good sized party. The week just closed was far from an active one, still, all things considered, there can be no just reason of complaint in regard to prices we have but few to notice, and these will be found under proper headings. The receipts of flour show a material increase: the same may be said of certain articles of grain. There was also a large increase in bulk and fierce meat. The receipts of butter were the largest we have noted for a long time. The market is over stocked. Groceries—Our dealers have been adding very materially to their stocks during the week, and are now prepared to offer country dealers and others the best kind of bargains. Provisions are in good supply, with a fare trade demand. The market during the week has strengthened, although there has been no change in prices.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last:

Flour, bbls	1,320	Corn, bus	1,510
Wheat, bus	1,080	Barley, bus	20
Rye, bus	718	Oats, bus	4,200
Butter, pkgs	132	Bacon, pcs	3,750
Potatoes, bush	2,600	Hay, bales	650

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city during the week ending today, compared with the corresponding receipts for the three preceding weeks, are as follows:

Week ending	Jan. 22.	Jan. 29.	Feb. 5.	Feb. 12.
Flour, bbls	8,233	9,409	6,443	8,894
Apples, bbls	10	29	145	149
Cheese, bxs	636	149	463	117
Corn, bus	10,694	11,325	9,918	8,958
Wheat, bus	4,320	5,245	5,245	6,380
Barley, bus	13,094	15,425	12,582	6,220
Rye, bus	2,118	1,376	1,740	1,740
Oats, bus	9,747	19,010	16,285	24,535
Butter, pkgs	342	926	551	923
Bacon, pcs	.....	11,765	10,530	21,131
Bacon, lcs	824	232	125	209
Hams, pcs	1,267	3,335	5,753	63,000
Hay, bales	1,690	2,958	2,749	2,788

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market during the week has undergone no particular change. The demand was principally local. The bad condition of the country roads was a large drawback on receipts. Choice wheat is scarce and held firmly. The receipts as compared with the previous week give an increase of 1,730 bushels. Corn—The supply was equal to the demand. The receipts falling off 1,550 bushels. Barley—The week's receipts show a falling off, as compared with the previous one, of 6,362 bushels. The increase in the receipts rye of amounts to 32 bushels. Oats are coming in more freely, the week's increase in receipts being 14,000 bushels, showing a total gain for the week of 8,662 bushels. The following are the current rates: namely: Amber and white, which are very scarce and can only be obtained at few points under from 87c to $1 50 per bushel; the latter at $1 55@1 60 per bushel. The following are the current rates: Wheat—Michigan white $1 20@1 45; Pennsylvania and Ohio red winter $1 20@1 35, being nearly and in demand; Northwestern red $1 35@1 40; low grades are dull and neglected at $1 15@1 22; rejected do $1 00@1 10, as to quality. Corn is quiet, with fair receipts at former prices. We quote new shelled at 66@65c for good yellow; new car 46@ 50c for mixed; 56@52c for choice yellow; old shelled in elevator is held at 62@63c. Oats were nearly all reported unsettled as to quotations. We quote mixed Pennsylvania and Ohio at 40@41c; white do at 42@44c; Western white 42@44c, Barley—Not much offering. Canada is held all 3 30@3 40 bushel; choice spring at $1 18@1 21; common to prime $1 06@1 16; low grades nominal at 90@ $1 00. Rye quiet with a sale at 82c, held at 80@ 83c ₩ bushel. Jobbing sales were made at the usual advance.

FLOUR—The market during the week has evidently gained in firmness, even if there was no advance in prices. The tendency, however, is in that direction, particularly for choice and favorite brands. The week's receipts show an increase, as compared with the previous one, of 2,521 barrels. The rates current are: From mills: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 25 ₩ bbl; No. 1 amber do $7 25; red wheat flour $5 75@7 00; in sacks 25c off ₩ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady as follows: Choice brands of winter wheat flour $7 00@7 75; white wheat $7 50@7 75; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 00@6 25; Minnesota $5 50@5 75; fancy do $7 25@7 50; choice patents $8 50@9 00; red winter wheat flour is active at $5 00@5 25; Indiana flour $5 50@5 75; self raising flour, in 6 ℔ packages, $3 25 ₩ dozen packages; cornmeal 80c per bushel; oatmeal $5 25 ₩ bbl; Rye flour $4 75@5 00; buckwheat flour 2½@2¾c ₩ ℔.

HAY—The market contains a fair supply; prices have been uniform for some days. The week's receipts show an increase of just 100 bales. We quote upland prairie $12 00@14 00 ₩ ton; timothy $17 00@19 00; loose from wagon $17 00@22 00 ₩ ton as per quality and condition.

MILL FEED—Much more liberal receipts the market has weakened. We quote: Bran $14 00 @15 00 ₩ ton; seconds and shipstuffs $16 00@ 17 00; middlings and chopped feed $20 00@24 00. Oil meal $40 00@43 00 ₩ ton.

ASHES—The market was not very active. The current rates are: Soda ash, common, 3½@3¾c; refined do 3¾@4c; nitre 4c; pearl 7¾c; potash 6c; inmingness 6¼c; arsenic 5@5½c; flour spar 1¾@2c ₩ ℔.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The market was less active although there was no quotable change in prices. The demand, however, was confined principally to choice sound lots. The week's receipts were 140 bbls. against 25 bbls for the week previous. We continue to quote choice lots $4 75@5 00 per barrel; fair to medium $2 25@3 00 per barrel.

APPLE BUTTER—We can report a steady trade demand for choice descriptions with sales in a regular way at 6@7c per pound.

BEANS—We have to report a very dull market, with more sellers than buyers. We quote small white navy at $2 20@2 30 ₩ bushel; mixed are too uncertain to quote.

BEESWAX—The demand was only moderate and sales were made at quote at 30@35c per pound.

BUTTER—The receipts are steadily increasing. There is, however, a fair trade demand for choice descriptions. The week's receipts show an increase of 108 packages. We quote as follows: Prime to choice roll 25@28c; medium to good 20@22c; common 12@15c ₩ ℔. Advices from the East are unfavorable for holders.

CHEESE—The receipts have fallen off. The market was firmer without any quotable change. We quote nominally at $9 00@7 00 as to quality and size of barrel.

CRANBERRIES—The market was not an active one. Prices are nominal at $11 00@12 00 per barrel, as per quality and condition.

CIDER—There has been a fair trade demand. The falling off in receipts were 30 barrels. We quote choice Ohio factory 13¾@14c; New York do 13@14c; Ohio Sweitzer 13¾@14c; Limburger 14@15c ₩ ℔, as to quality.

DRIED FRUITS—We have to report a dull market, with more sellers than buyers. Apples—Prime bright quarters ⅌@10c; sliced, 10@11c. Peaches—Halves 12@13c; peeled 19@21c. Blackberries—Dull at 10@12c. Raspberries 26@33c. Cherries, pitted, 25@28c; unpitted 6@9c ₩ ℔.

EGGS—The supply on the market continues large. There was a good consumptive demand on account of the low prices. We quote fresh lots at 15@16c ₩ dozen.

HONEY—The supply exceeds the demand We quote nominally at $5 75@6 00 ₩ bbl.

HONEY—New domestic honey is steady at 25 @28c ₩ ℔. California is firm at 30@32c ₩ ℔.

HOPS—In sluggish demand for present use only. Prices are quite depressed. Choice 1875 crop is quoted at 28@32c ₩ ℔, while medium have no fixed value. Prices are very uncertain.

MINCE MEAT—The season is about over. Prices are nominally unsettled.

NUTS—The market was devoid of animation. Dealers were purchasing sparingly, merely to meet current wants. We quote as follows: Peanuts are in fair request at easy prices; prime white Tennessee nuts sale at 6@6¼c, according to quality; Virginia 7¾@8c; shellbarks are easy at $1 25@1 50 ₩ bushel; hazel nuts $3 50@4 00 per bushel.

POTATOES—The supply being largely in excess of the demand the market was a weak one and unsatisfactory to holders. We quote nominally on track at 35@38c; from store, in a jobbing way at 40@45c.

POULTRY—The offerings have been light for some days, with a limited demand. So far, however, as prices are concerned we have no change to report. Dressed chickens 12@13c ₩ ℔; turkeys, 14@15c ₩ ℔.; live chickens, by the coop, 45@55c per pair.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers, city rendered, 9¾@10c ₩ ℔.; country do 8½@9c ₩ ℔.

VEGETABLES—Onions are in large stock and slow. We quote at $1 25@1 50 ₩ barrel. Dried green peas are quoted at $1 65@1 75 ₩ bushel. Turnips 35@45c ₩ bushel. Beets 45@50c ₩ bushel. Parsnips 40@50c ₩ bushel.

ALES—In good supply. We quote city brands $8 00 ₩ barrel to the trade, and $9 00 to the country; XX ale $10 00; India ale $11 00; half-barrel in proportion.

DRIED FLOWERS—The season is drawing to a close. We hear of an occasional sale at 8@35c ₩ ℔.

EGGS—Market steady. We note sales in a regular way at 3c for good washed.

SEEDS—We have to report a quiet market. A movement is looked for before long. We quote nominally timothy $2 75@3 00 ₩ bushel; clover $6 50@8 75.

VINEGAR—Market well supplied. We quote country stock 15@20c ₩ gallon; best city make (No. 2) at 15c ₩ gallon with pay for barrels.

LUMBER—The market contains an abundant supply. Prices for some time past have ruled low. The present rates are as follows:

Flooring, No. 1 per M	$25 00
Flooring, No. 2	21 00
Best No. 1 15-inch shingles	4 75
Molded weatherboard per M	25 00
Common surfaced boards	20 00
Barn boards	15 00
Sheeting boards	15 00
Beddings 5c per inch square per running foot.	
Inside shutters, inch thick, 20c per square foot.	
Window frames and sash from $2 50 to $3 50 per window.	

WINDOW GLASS.—The following is a new list that has just been issued by our manufacturers. As will be observed the rates are materially lower than the old one, and ought to increase our plans trade largely. The discounts have also been reduced accordingly. We now quote 40c and 10c off Pittsburgh list.

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET.—SINGLE STRENGTH.

24 Quality.	Inf. Quality.	Dbl. str'h.
6 by 8 to 7 by 9	$ 3 75	$ 6 50
7 by 10 to 8 by 14	4 25	7 00
8 by 11 to 10 by 12	4 00	7 25
8 by 15 to 10 by 15	4 75	8 00
9 by 16 to 12 by 17	4 75	8 50
10 by 14 to 12 by 18	.....	8 50
15 by 20 to 18 by 22	.....	9 50
15 by 25 to 20 by 30	.....	10 00
15 by 30 to 24 by 30	.....	11 00
18 by 28 to 24 by 36	.....	12 00
18 by 36 to 24 by 40	.....	14 00
26 by 46 to 30 by 50	.....	15 00
26 by 52 to 30 by 54	.....	16 00
30 by 56 to 34 by 56	.....	17 50
30 by 58 to 34 by 60	.....	19 00
30 by 66 to 40 by 60	.....	22 50

All sizes over 52 inches in length, and not making 152 united inches, will be charged in 84 united inches bracket.

CORDAGE AND ROPE—The demand was fair. Prices are as follows:

MANILLA ROPE.

	Per pound.
¼ inch diameter and upward	16½c
⅜ inch diameter and upward	16½c
½ and 5-16 inch diameter	15¾c
⅝ and ¾ inch diameter	15¼c
Hay, sisave and leather twine	15¼c

OIL WELL DRILLING CABLES.

Hawser laid	14½c
Hawser laid bolt rope yarns	16½c
Sand pump rope	14½c

SISAL ROPE.

¼ inch diameter and upward	11½c
⅜ inch diameter	12½c
½ and 5-16 inch diameter	12½c
⅝ and ¾ inch diameter	12½c
Hay twine	13½c
Barred halt twine	14½c

NEW ZEALAND ROPE.

¼ inch diameter and upward	11½c
⅜ inch diameter	12½c
½ and 5-16 inch diameter	13½c
Hay twine	13½c
Barred halt twine	14½c

CANNED GOODS—The following are the current rates:

2 ℔ Bartlett pears	$3 00	2 ℔ blackberries	$2 50
2 ℔ common pears	2 00	2 ℔ blueberries	2 00
2 ℔ pine-apple	2 00	2 ℔ white cherries	2 75
2 ℔ quince	3 00	2 ℔ red cherries	2 00
2 ℔ raspberries	2 75	2 ℔ gooseberries	1 50
2 ℔ strawberries	2 60	2 ℔ green gages	3 00
2 ℔ Lima beans	2 00	2 ℔ egg plums	2 00
2 ℔ string beans	1 50	2 ℔ damson plums	2 50
2 ℔ Winslow's corn	2 25	2 ℔ peaches	1 75
2 ℔ peas	2 25	3 ℔ peaches	2 25
2 ℔ tomatoes	1 65	3 ℔ pie peaches	1 60

FOREIGN FRUITS—Are in fair demand. Prices, however, show no change. We quote as follows: Raisins—Layers, new, ₩ box, $4 25; London layers do $4 50; Valentias, new, 12@13c ₩ ℔; Malagas do; Currants 6@8c. Citron—In 24@26c. Almonds, Tarragona, do-shelled 35c; do Princess 37c; do Jordan 50c; do soft shell 25c. Walnuts—Nantes 20c; Marbot 17c; Sicily filberts 15c. Smyrna figs 18@20c. Brazil nuts 10c. Maccaroni 15@18c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Sicilia, ₩ box, $7 00. Cocoanuts $7 00 per hundred.

WOODEN WARE—The following are the present rates:

No. 1 tubs ₩ dozen	$7 50
No. 2 tubs ₩ dozen	6 50
No. 3 tubs ₩ dozen	5 50
3-hoop pails ₩ dozen	1 95
2-hoop pails ₩ dozen	1 75
Eleven-inch cedared ₩ dozen	2 25
I. X. L. washboards ₩ dozen	1 50
Iron City washboards ₩ dozen	2 00

BROOMS—The following are the current rates of Union Broom Company:

Patent screw ferule carpet	$ 4 25
No. 4 extra parlor	4 25
No. 4 carpet	3 75
No. 3 carpet	3 75
No. 6 hurl, 4-string, first quality	3 50
No. 3 hurl, 4-string, first quality	3 25
No. 4 hurl, 3-string, first quality	3 00
No. 3 hurl, 3-string, first quality	2 75
No. 5 stock braid, 3-string	3 00
No. 4 stock braid, 3-string	2 75
No. 5 varnished handles, hurl	2 25
No. 4 varnished handles, hurl	2 00
No. 3 varnished handles, hurl	1 75
No. 3 shakers	2 00
Toy brooms	1 25@1 50
Toy whisk brooms	1 00@1 25

HIDES—Dealers report a dull market. The prospect, however, for an early improvement is favorable.

Green salted cows	7@ 7½c
Green salted steers, light	8@ 8½c
Green salted steers, heavy	9@ 9½c
Green salted stags	11@12 c
Green butcher cows	6 c
Green butcher steers, light	7 c
Green butcher steers, heavy	8 c
Green butcher calf	10 c

LEATHER—We have nothing new to report in regard to this article. The demand is slowly improving, whilst activity is looked for before the close of the season. As will be seen by the following, prices continue to rule low. We quote as follows:

Manufactured—		Six Twist	43@55c
Spun roll	60@62c	Smoking—Grain	50@55c
Black Tens	55@56c	Pulated	
Black Tens	57@60c	*Leaf Tobacco*—	
Louisville Navy	58@62c	Western	15@20c
Louisville Cav	58@60c	wrappers	15@20c
Virginia Navy	58@62c	West'n leaf—lugs	9@12c
Virginia Navy	58@60c	West'n medium seed	12@14c
Virginia Cav	59@64c	Ohio seed filler	9@12c
Double Thick	62@65c	Conn. (chiefly used for wrapper	60@70c
Flounders	62@63c	Conn. filler	12@15c
Bright pounds	63@64c	Havana wrap	1 25@2 25
Rough & Ready	65@85c	Havana fillers	50@1 25
Fine Cut plugs	70@80c	*Segars*—	
Fine Cut	70@90c	Penn'a. seed	@15@ 20
Cut and Dry	33@42c	Connecticut	25@ 30
Scotch Snuff	55@75c	Seed & Havana	30@ 36
Black Snuff	60@85c	Havana	60@150

Petroleum—Weekly Review.

February 12.—The following are the receipts of crude for the past week, by pipe line and railroad, with a comparison table for previous years; also the exports of refined eastward by the various railroads, including the Allegheny Valley, West Penn, Pennsylvania, and Pittsburgh and Connellsville:

	Rcts. crude, Bbls.	Exp. Penn R. Bbls.	Exp. A. V. R. Bbls.
Monday, February 7	961	.....	1,391
Tuesday, February 8	991	.....	1,845
Wednesday, February 9	450	.....	2,758
Thursday, February 10	74	.....	2,140
Friday, February 11	313	.....	2,579
Saturday, February 12	.....	.....	2,065
Total for week	2,791	.....	11,221
Since Jan. 1	109,412	.....	29,540
To Feb. 12, 1875	112,203	.....	45,727
Same time 1875	43,041	.....	12,545
Same time 1874	55,858	4,422	6,277
Same time 1873	166,238	7,023	41,567
Same time 1872	122,398	2,669	66,089

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., February 13, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	30.001	33	60	.....	Calm.	Clear.
2 P. M.	29.793	66	45	S.	Gentle	Fair.
9 P. M.	29.665	57	63	S. E.	Light.	Clear.

Mean barometer....29 781 Highest thermom....62
Mean thermon.... 60.7 Lowest thermom....30

Dr. Hunter
Devotes special attention to diseases of the throat, lungs and ears. Office, No. 178 Fourth avenue, above Grant street. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. FMWtf

Iron City College,
corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street, Pittsburgh. Students received at any time. For circulars containing terms, etc., call on or address J. C. Smith, A. M., Principal.

License or No License.

Act No. 766, pamplet laws, approved April 3, 1873, provides that the citizens of East and West Deer, Pine, Richland, Harrison, North and South Versailles, North and South Fayette, and Kilbuck shall vote on Tuesday next on the question of license. Tickets on outside to read "License," on the inside "For License" or "Against License."

The Slaughter House Fire.

The loss by the burning of the slaughter house of John Ehrler, in Page's Hollow, South Side, on Saturday morning, was more extensive than reported. The main building and contents were entirely destroyed. The loss is estimated at $3,000, upon which there is an insurance of $1,950, divided equally between the Pittsburgh and Birmingham companies. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is thought to be the work of an incendiary.

Slight Fires.

About three o'clock Saturday afternoon a smoke-house on Kirkpatrick street was discovered to be on fire. The flames were extinguished with but little damage.

Shortly before seven o'clock Saturday evening the gas tank in the Union Depot yard took fire. This tank is used for holding gas which is pumped into cars, and a man was passing along with a lamp, when gas escaping from the tank caught the blaze from the lamp. The fire was put out with the aid of a Babcock.

The burning of Early's slaughter-house, South Side, every Saturday morning, was occasioned by the fire communicating from the boilers to the wood work.

Survivors of the Mexican War.

The Mexican veterans of this vicinity met again on Saturday evening at their rooms relative to the movement now in progress looking to procuring a pension from the State. But thirty-one of these veterans are known to be now living in this county and at the meeting Saturday night there were seven in attendance Captain Hope presiding and C. B. Mowry acting as secretary.

A letter was read from Hon. A. G. Bussey, member of the State Senate, from York, stating that he had introduced in the Legislature a bill providing a bounty of one hundred dollars for each Mexican soldier in the State, which, he reported favorably, but was defeated; but he (Bussey) had had it recommitted by a decisive vote.

A letter was also read from A. M. Kenaday, Secretary of the National Association of Mexican Veterns. Washington City, in reference to the effort to procure memorial medals, at first it as to secure free transportation to the Centennial.

A committee, consisting of Gen. Rowley and Mr. Mowry, was appointed to present a memorial to the Legislature in favor of the passage of Senator Bussey's bill.

The meeting then adjourned until next Thursday evening, to elect officers for the year.

The Division of Wilkins Township.

Messrs. Seeley, Spahr and Stewart, the Commissioners appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessions, in the matter of the division of Wilkins township, met at the public school house in Wilkinsburg, on Saturday morning last, at ten o'clock, and were duly sworn by Squire Davidson. There was a very large attendance of citizens, nearly all parts of the township being represented. The Commissioners stated that they would first hear those who were favorable to a division of the lines as set forth in the petition—and then they would hear what could be said for or against any other line.

Mr. James Kelly presented a plot of the township, showing the line petitioned for—making the division east of Hawkins station—and showing the lines of the 13th Thirty-seventh Ward. Mr. Kelly and Mr. James McKelvey spoke in favor of the larger division.

Mr. Wm. Anderson presented a petition signed by three hundred taxpayers, asking for a division by the lines of the Thirty-seventh ward. He also advanced a number of reasons why this division would be advantageous and satisfactory, while the larger division would be resisted by the majority of those living outside the ward lines.

Rev. S. M. Henderson spoke at some length in favor of the old ward lines, and urged the necessity of the division as a means of facilitating the educational interests of the community.

Messrs. Wm. F. Gardner, Henry Swift, Dr. John Semple, Wm. Boyd, and others, strongly favored the ward lines, and the popular sentiment was most decidedly in that direction. Those who have canvassed the township state that the great majority are favorable to letting the Thirty-seventh wards go by themselves, but will submit the division asked for by the petitioners.

The commissioners will give the matter full consideration, and will make such report to the court as their best judgment will approve.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

This, February 14th, is St. Valentine's day.

PEOPLE in the Thirteenth ward are rather forcing the season by sodding their door-yards.

ENGLISH sparrows are to be seen in considerable numbers in the Eleventh and Thirteenth wards.

OWING to the high river it was found impossible to clear the engines of the water works for a portion of yesterday.

WE understand that the Bulwer club will shortly be organized by the Sisters of the Lady of Lyons," in aid of the School of Design.

A HANDSOME young woman, too drunk to walk, was found by the police on Court, Hill, one evening, on Stockton avenue. She was locked up.

THERE was a slight fire on Sandusky street, Allegheny, Saturday evening, destroying the shed of a bake-oven on the premises of Mr. Fiedler.

AMONG the lists of candidates nominated by the Republicans in the several wards will be found a number of usually large number of prominent merchants.

THE contract for grading the P., V. and C. Railroad, between Allegheny and Glen Willa, Belle Vernon, seventeen miles, has been let and work will be commenced immediately.

MILTON NOBLE, formerly of the Opera House stock company, is now starring with a sensational play entitled "The Phœnix." He plays in Cincinnati, this week, and next in Louisville.

CATHERINE MCGLONE, committed to the Workhouse by the Mayor, for vagrancy, was released on a writ of habeas corpus. She says she attempted to carry off a pair of stockings. She was discharged by the Court and locked in the lock-up. She refused to give her first name.

DAVID REED, a West Penn Railroad brakeman, had his hand crushed last night between the bumpers when coupling two cars Saturday morning near Sharpsburg. It is probable that the member will have to be amputated.

A NATIONAL REFORM MEETING, will be held in the Fourth U. P. Church, Allegheny, on Arch street and Montgomery avenue, Monday 14th inst. at seven o'clock P. M. Revs. W. Mc. Millen, D.D., Hodge and Dr. A. M. Milligan will address the meeting.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Executive Committee of the Industrial School will be held this afternoon, to which our members of the State House or Representatives have been invited. The pending legislation touching the good of the society are to be considered.

WE congratulate our neighbors of the *Dispatch* upon the improved appearance of their paper, consequent upon an eight page dress. The typographical execution of the paper is unexceptionable, and the business columns present a healthy appearance, notwithstanding the hard times.

REPUBLICANS of the Fourteenth ward have nominated for Common Council Messrs. Jacob Kinzer and W. F. Pier. Mr. Kinzer is of the well known manufacturing firm of Kinzer & Jones, Mr. Pier is of the firm of Pier, Daniels & Co., brewers. Both gentlemen, although new to the City Legislature, will make excellent members.

LUKE and Jane Woods, grand-parents of Titus Woods, have applied for a writ of habeas corpus directed to James Bath, to produce the body of said grand-child in court. The respondent is the step-father of the child, and it is stated that since the death of the child's mother, requested that the grand-parents should have control of it. A writ was issued, returnable in the Court of Common Pleas No. 2 at ten o'clock this morning.

THE application of Daniel Burgan for discharge under the insolvent laws was heard on Saturday in the Common Pleas No. 1, and refused. The petitioner was recently convicted in the Criminal Court of seduction and the court awarded the prosecutrix a maintenance. The application was resisted by the prosecutrix on the grounds that Burgan had not turned over to the assignee any goods for the benefit of his creditors. The court refused to discharge the petition and he was remanded to jail.

FIVE informations against as many parties, for felonious assault, growing out of the poisoned prisoners' case, are pending before Alderman Burke, and two for being accessories, before the fact, to the crime of administering poison with intent to take life, are before Alderman Edgar. The two defendants before the latter Alderman are Gross and Newman. The latter before Alderman Burke will take place on the 15th inst., and that before Alderman Edgar took place last Saturday. The accused were held for court.

JUDGE KIRKPATRICK delivered his leecure, entitled "A Summer Trip to Europe," in Steubenville, Ohio, on Friday evening last. The *Herald and News* says of it: "The Judge's address—over an hour in length—held the unbroken attention of the audience from first to last. Although it was a minimum of time in which to sweep over the great continent, the Judge crowded a maximum of instruction and entertainment into it, and from New York city east, to Queenstown due west, all enjoyed themselves handsomely under his Honor's skilful guidance."

CHARITY.

Work of the Pittsburgh Association for the Improvement of the Poor.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Pittsburgh has one thing which Philadelphia has not—a systematic mode of relieving the poor. The Philadelphia *Press* has recently had two editorials on her need in this respect. What led to the adoption of our present system here, the objections to it, the estimated cost, "All the gold of California," "One hundred thousand dollars annually," "No demand for it," the sneer at "going with a calico gown and the Bible," under what difficulties it was most unexpectedly required to organize at once for almost the entire city when its friends desired to try the experiment only in a few districts, are well known. It is not a new thing; elsewhere it had been tried with the best success. The facts that year after year the same persons came back regularly for relief; that much of the relief bestowed was on unworthy persons; that it was difficult, if not impossible, to find voluntary laborers regularly and faithfully to investigate the cases of applicants for aid, and that the most deserving, from shrinking sensitiveness, would never make known their wants, led some to believe that the time had come for the adoption of a new system. Here was a desire to diminish mendicancy, not to cultivate it; to lead people to depend on work, not charity, and to remove, as far as possible, the causes of want by cultivating habits of industry, neatness, economy, temperance and virtue.

After two months of trial, what is the result? We have no hesitation in saying that the expectations of its friends are more than met. We know that many who, through want of knowledge, or prejudice, opposed it, have become its warmest advocates. Benevolent men and women, who have no time to investigate the cases of the needy who apply for relief, have here an organization to which they can refer all who come to them, with the assurance that their cases will be investigated, and if worthy, they will be relieved; so that it relieves the benevolent as well as the worthy poor. The imposters cry out against it; the honest poor praise it; its contributors and managers are delighted with its workings.

Its great success under disadvantages is owing, in no small degree, to the good fortune of its managers in securing eleven intelligent, unselfish, earnest, Christian women to devote their entire time to it. These women visit all in their respective districts, whether they apply for aid or not, who may be supposed to be in need of it, as far as possible, their material want, counsel, advise and entreat; urge parents to attend church on the Sabbath, to send their children to day and Sunday schools, to be industrious and to lead temperate lives. To relieve only after a full investigation, to refer all the needy first to their own churches, and to act impartially towards all denominations who will co-operate, are the leading features of the plan. There is a central office where one or two ladies are to be found every day, who take the names of all applicants and see that their cases are investigated. Application can be made directly to the visitors by persons who reside within their district. The districts and names and residences of the visitors are printed with the constitution, and can be had by all who desire it. Each visitor keeps a minute record of all her visits, the character of the poor, whether worthy or unworthy, and the amount of relief afforded. These weekly reports are placed in a book, so that they can be preserved and at any time consulted. The names of all applicants are arranged alphabetically for present and future use. Each church does for its own poor, or for the poor generally, is known. The data furnished are valuable. Some wealthy churches may blush to read their record, compared with others with far less means. One poor and feeble church, we find, is paying the rent and feeding and clothing twenty-five families. Then there are the cases of the destitute in the central city, where those who minister at God's altar, and who especially are expected to remember the poor of their flock, live and labor in a fatherless, but who refuse day after day to even listen to the most touching cases of want and sorrow, or, when compelled to listen through the importunity of the suffering ones, turn from them with a cold, "I have no choice, to "have faith in God," are all recorded. Prayer is offered, meetings are held and Sunday schools for the poor are established. To remove the chief cause of want and suffering, intemperance, is one object. "Had some one before spoken to me kindly, and encouraged me as you have done," remarked a man who has since "stood and have been saved much suffering and shame." The touching question to a drinking mother, "Would you like to feel that these, your children, were ashemed of their mother, who ought to be the embodiment of all that is good and pure?" touched her heart and caused that mother to abandon the use and sale of rum. One visitor reports eleven drunkards' wives, who she hopes, have been reclaimed from a drunkard's life. Of fifty-six families where drunkenness has been the cause of their sufferings, sixteen cases of reform are reported. We read in those reports of drunken fathers, who take the clothing given for their helpless babes, and, with food given to nameless children, and selling them for the world's great curse; of men who earn twelve or fifteen dollars a week and give but two dollars or a "mere pittance" for rent, food and clothing for wife and children, and the rest going for that which transforms man into a brute. In such cases a remedy must, in some way, be provided. If our present system fails to provide a pay for all the suffering and want they, for money, cause, we should have plenty, peace and happiness.

Seven hundred and ten visits were made the last week, showing that our visitors lead no easy lives. The results show, too, that it is a most economical plan, the amount saved by the thorough investigations made exceeding the cost of the visitors. These visitors are women of culture, some of whom have enjoyed abundance, but have seen with reversals have learned by long and sad experience what want and sorrow are, and are the very ones to sympathize with and comfort others. By employing such women a double purpose is accomplished: they are themselves blessed with the means of support, and are made the means of relieving others.

So far, then, the plan exhibits most gratifying results. It should have the countenance and support of all the good and benevolent. Another year it should be extended to the whole city, and other and important features from the first entered on. It should be applied. "First the blade, then the ear, after that the full corn in the ear." W.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Samuel White, debtor, of Lawrence county: On petition for an injunction, a rule was made for a hearing on the same on the 16th prox., and in the meantime restraining Conrad Fisher from performing the act sought to be enjoined.

Henry D. King, of Butler county, bankrupt, the exceptions filed to the Register's report, overruled and the same confirmed absolute.

Fred. H. Braggins, bankrupt, Butler county: the injunction granted against R. B. Welsh *et al.* except as to the one of Mercer county, Pa.

Robert L. Maxwell, Esq., of Butler, having received the appointment of a Register in Bankruptcy, appeared in Court, filed his bond, took the oath of office, and received his commission. He was also, on motion of W. S. Purviance, admitted to practice in the United States Courts.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Stowe and Collier.

Edward Davidson *vs.* Thomas Howard. Rule to show cause why the award of arbitrators in this case should not be set aside.

Mrs. Rachel Snyder, executor, *et al.*, *vs.* Mrs. Mary Snyder, widow, *et al.* Report of master presented and ordered to be filed and confirmed absolutely.

Joseph McCoy was discharged from custody under the insolvent laws.

John Korish (Republican) and John Lundy (Democrat) were appointed overseers of election in the First district of the Ninth ward. Pittsburgh; Ralph Richardson (Republican) and John Lawrence (Democrat) overseers of election in the Second district, Ninth ward, and Albert Zachary (Republican) and Cornelius Manahan (Democrat) overseers of election in the Third district, Ninth ward.

S. Boyd and Thomas Boyd. D. B. Maxwell appointed Commissioner.

In the voluntary assignment of Joseph A. Scorer to Edward Gay, the preliminary judicial report of assignee confirmed absolutely.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Eradford *et al.* *vs.* Baker *et al.*; Rice *et al.* *vs.* Mullen *et al.* (2); Wangaman *vs.* Blyholder; Howland *et al.* *vs.* Stewart; Diem *vs.* Trax; Leonard *vs.* Shields *et al.*; Beal *vs.* Clemens; Hodil *vs.* Howard; Snell *vs.* Jones; Katz *vs.* King; Robinson, use, *vs.* Jackson *et al.*; Huber *vs.* Seeger & Co.; Bowling *vs.* same; Gimbel *vs.* Schafer *et al.*; Beatty *vs.* Dickson.

Common Pleas, No. 2—Judges Ewing and White.

Samuel S. McKee *vs.* Henrietta Mc. Featers; libel in divorce. Subpœna awarded.

Philip R. Dauber *vs.* Catherine Dauber; libel in divorce. Subpœna awarded.

John Ballentina *vs.* Martin Worth *et al.* Thomas J. Keenan appointed master.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Wood *et ux.* *vs.* Miller; McIntosh & Phillips *vs.* Wrighter; Barr *vs.* The Allegheny Trust Company; Mutual Building and Loan Association of Allegheny *vs.* Gray *et al.*; Connell *vs.* Blue; Jae *vs.* Einstein & Co.; Gallisky *vs.* Mercer; Murdock & Hall *vs.* Evans; South *vs.* West; Donaldson *vs.* Johnson, *vs.* Wilhelm; Wachter *et al.* *vs.* Feld.

Orphans' Court—Judge Hawkins.

Daniel C. Meed, deceased. Petition of administratrix to sell real estate of decedent for the payment of debts; schedule filed. Order of sale made, returnable on second Saturday of March next, with power to adjourn. Bond to be given and approved before confirmation of sales.

Estate of J. P. Aleorn, deceased. Petition of executor for leave to sell real estate of decedent for the payment of debts. Schedule filed and order of citation issued; bond to be given.

Estate of Newton Webb, deceased. Petition of administrator for leave to sell real estate for payment of debts. Citation issued returnable third Saturday in March.

Estate of John Robertson, deceased (in partition). Exceptions to Auditor's report. Decree made by consent.

Estate of Thomas Keefe, deceased. Amended petition presented and ordered to be filed. Citation granted to show cause.

Estate of Benedetto Bischel, deceased, (in partition.) Report of sale confined absolutely, and administratrix directed to make deed to purchaser on his compliance with terms of sale.

Annie H. Perchment, minor. Attachment directed to issue to John Perchment, returnable the 16th inst. at ten A. M.

Estate of Manus McCloky, deceased. Time for filing account of administrators extended to 21st inst.

Estate of Louis Zimmerman, deceased. Time for making application for sale of real estate tended to 18th inst.

Wm. Eicher, deceased. Clerk directed to pay out fund in Court and deliver deed.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

In the case of W. L. and Edward Steel, charged with embezzlement, the jury found a verdict of guilty.

Stephen Dyer, convicted of common barratry, on oath of Anna Mary Weigant, was sentenced to pay a fine of twenty-five dollars and costs.

John Manahan *alias* John Coyle, convicted on oath of W. S. Crooks of entering a building with intent to commit a felony, but recommended to the mercy of the Court, was fined six cents and sentenced to the Western House of correction sixty days.

Thomas Murdock, convicted of forcible entry, on oath of Charles Neef, was sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars and costs.

August Weber, convicted of fornication and bastardy on oath of Catharine Winkelfouse, was sentenced to pay a fine of five dollars to the Guardians of the Poor, ninety-five dollars for lying in expenses, five dollars per month for five years, and give bail in the sum of six hundred dollars to comply with the sentence.

John Litzenberger, convicted of malicious mischief, on oath of E. A. Rose, was fined twenty-five dollars and costs and sent five days to jail.

Joshua Richley, alias George Richley, convicted of assault and battery, on oath of F. Meyer, was fined one dollar and costs.

Homicide in Johnstown.

In Johnstown, on Friday night, at the cement mills, David Hamilton Anderson, the watchman, shot and instantly killed a young man named William Kirby, aged nineteen years. Kirby, who had been employed about the establishment, was of a mischievous turn, visited the place on the night of the shooting, and getting on the roof made a peculiar noise, which attracted the watchman's attention, and he was called upon to come down. Not doing so, Anderson fired a shot in to the air, without the desired effect, and then fired two shots at the man. One of them took effect in Kirby's head, killing him. Anderson was committed to jail to await the result of the Coroner's inquest.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES.

Nominations For Council and Ward Officers.

In a number of the wards of the two cities Republican primaries were held on Saturday for choice of candidates for Councils, School Directors and other ward officers. We give below the result so far as we have been able to learn. The election takes place to-morrow.

FIRST WARD, PITTSBURGH.

Select Council—Frederick Schild; Common Council—Richard Furlong; School Directors—Charles Weihl and John Scheutz.

SECOND WARD—PITTSBURGH.

Select Council—Regas Qwens. Common Council—B. Gallisath. School Director—(Unexpired term), Simon Johnston (Full term). Calvin King and James Marshall. Board of Revision—James R. Case. Ward assessor—Jas. Black. Assistant assessors—Thomas W. McEnulty, Chas. Black. Ward constable—James Richardson. First district—Judge of elections, Joseph M. Gazzam; Inspector, W. M. De. Camp; District register, Henry Vierheller. Second district—Judge, Charles McEnulty; Inspector, James B. Phillips; Register, James O. H. Black. Third district—Judge, James D. Wilson; Inspector, William McMurray; Register, William P. Floyd.

THIRD WARD, PITTSBURGH.

Select Council—(Full term), John Shipton; (Unexpired term), Thomas M. O'Neill. Common Council—John N. Neeb. School Directors —Peter Dressel and Dr. A. Wishart.

SIXTH WARD, PITTSBURGH.

Select Council—Henry F. Dannals. Common Council—Charles Manning and Thomas Walker. School Directors—R. H. Sand and Enoch Normicutt. General Assessor—Samuel Green. Assistant assessors—Robert Bell and Henry E. White, Sr. Constable—Bennett Lake. Election Officers, First district—Judge—Samuel Mawhinney; Inspector, Thomas Miller. Second district—Judge—William Flinn; Inspector—J. G. Elliott. Third district—Judge—Henry E. White, Jr.; Inspector—Silas Lewis.

SEVENTH WARD PITTSBURGH.

Select Council—W. S. Foster; Common Council—Geo. Wamhoff; School Director—William Simpson; Assessor—Joseph A. Butler; Assistant Assessors—Thos. Moorhead and William Fleming; Constable—Thomas Moorhead.

EIGHTH WARD, PITTSBURGH.

Select Council—John S. Lambie. Common Council—Marshall Johnson, Archibald Welsh. School Directors—George M. Alexander, Sam Kilgore. Constable—James McFetrick. Assessor—Alexander McIlvery. Assistant Assessors—Henry Wilson, Wm. Farley. Election officers—First district—Judge, J. J. Booth; Inspector, John Mawhinney. Second district—Judge, John Wallace; Inspector, Wm. Kerr. Third district—Judge, John L. Dunn; Inspector, Alex. Senior. Fourth district—Judge, James Glenn; Inspector, John F. Geissenheimer.

FOURTEENTH WARD, PITTSBURGH.

Select Council, W. H. Dauler; Common Council, W. Piper and Jacob Kinzler. School Directors, William Holmes and A. Burnett, Ward assessor, Wm. Hasson; Assistant Assessors, S. H. Baird and Ph. Grede.

SIXTEENTH WARD, PITTSBURGH.

Select Council, Robert Watson; Common Council, G. H. Maines. School Directors, Thomas M. Thomas, Louis W. Bier, Andrew Degelman; Constable, John McConkeny.

NINETEENTH WARD, PITTSBURGH.

Select Council, John G. MacConnell; Common Council—Stephen Mercer, Samuel B. Smith. School Directors—James M. Scott, Thomas Marshall, Robert Thompson. Director of the Poor—Joseph F. Neely. Assessor—Wm. H. Hogg. Assistant Assessors—Thomas Davis, Wm. Holmes.

SECOND WARD, ALLEGHENY.

Select Council—Alfred Slack. Common Council—James Hamilton, Samuel Sholes, George Gregg, Jr., Archy Alston. School Director—John Hopkins. Poor Director—A. Dickson.

THIRD WARD, ALLEGHENY.

Select Council—Thomas Brown. Common Council—G. F. Bellstone, Charles Lindmiller, Wm. Swindell, J. J. Fairman and one Ferguson.

FOURTH WARD, ALLEGHENY.

Select Council—Jos. C. Patterson. Common Council—Robert M. Blair, John Fielding, S. D. Rothinson, Lewis Mattern. Director of the Poor—Conrad Wilhelm. School Directors—Thomas McCance, J. S. Ritenour, Joseph Craig. Assessor—Richard Armstrong. Constable—George Mackey.

SIXTH WARD, ALLEGHENY.

Select Council—Wm. B. McVicker. Common Council—John Parshill, C. Stecker, Jr. School Director—H. H. Cochran. Assessors—James McGill; R. W. Fisher, T. H. Gilson.

Ohio River—Obstructions Not Improvements.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

"Countryman" assumes the garb of "Another Man" called into the field to expose a long-eared animal, that tried the same dodge, by putting on the skin of a dead lion but he could not roar after all. It must be apparent to the most casual observer that there is an enormous difference between a free and unobstructed river navigation and river navigation crippled and burdened by tolls and hindrances, the difference being determined in exact ratio to the tolls and extent of the obstructions. Add to this the question of revolving figures and facts, and not mere words. Again, the *cheapness* of water over railroad transportation will be determined by the number and extent of the obstructions imposed on the river. Ignorance, bigotry and unobstructed water ways are beyond the possibility of competition by rail traffic, especially so in the heavier freights. This every exactly reverses, when you bind heavy burdens and impose consuming tolls on water highways, thus paralyzing the most accomplished thoroughfares of trade and travel. The delusion of "cheap water transportation by canal" is fully illustrated in the utter abandonment of the Pennsylvania canal, in consequence of the competition of a single railroad. That is, the Pennsylvania Railroad, and Jacob Reed's "Southern *rebel*, so that from his antecedents it was supposed that he would stand any amount of treason and traitors, and therefore, when the thing got so hot that he calls it a d—d rebel Congress, it must be terribly so, and fully proves all that the Republicans have said about it.

It appears that Jenks, a member from the Seventh district, considers Blood indispensible to him at Washington for certain purposes, and yet Blood has placed him in a bad fix, for he has proved to be a d—d rebel sure enough, and it was expected that Blood could bear anything in that line, but now denouncing it as a d—d rebel Congress it places Jenks in a bad light before the Republicans who voted for him, and for whose suffrages he expects to ask again. Blood feels humiliated in his position, and although has frequently turned him just as the Southern chivalry treats white trash, and never deigns to notice him, and even went so far as to warn him not to speak to him in appearance so much as on the floor of the House; but to this Jenks objects, as he needs the advice of his friend on important occasions. The secret of all is that the old slave-holding democracy will tolerate no independence on the part of their Northern allies, and they will compel submission sooner or later, and they may just as well come to it at once, hence they must either yield to Southern dictation or there will not be a corporal's guard left to go into the next Presidential campaign.

The rebel fiddlers have resigned their bows and tuned their fiddles, and they must dance to the Southern tune, or the ball can't go on. J. L. T.

PRICE OF BOILING IRON.

Another Agreement Between Manufacturers and Puddlers.

The term of the last agreement between the manufacturers and boilers, by which the price per ton was fixed at $4 75, expired on Saturday, and another meeting of the committees was held during the afternoon. The manufacturers asked a further reduction, and the question was argued fully. Throughout the entire discussion a friendly feeling prevailed and the appended items, which were agreed upon, seemed favorable to all present, as they are indicative of a final settlement. Both sides were considerate on all arguments advanced, and appeared anxious to avoid the fearful consequences of another prolonged lock-out. The conference was, as usual, held with closed doors. At the adjournment, the following note, explaining the present situation, was drawn up by the undersigned parties on behalf of the immense capital on one hand and the thousands of laborers on the other:

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE BOILERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

As far as their trade will warrant the mills will continue in operation. The price for boiling for the present shall be suspended. The Conference Committee shall meet again on Monday, February 21, at 7 o'clock P. M., and if a price shall then be agreed upon it shall date from February 14. Should the conference, however, fail to agree upon a fixed price, all work done in the meantime shall be at $4 75 per ton.

For the manufacturers,
H. W. OLIVER, JR.

For the boilers,
JOSEPH BISHOP.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Mr. Dominick Murray had but indifferent success, last week, with his specialties, "Willy Reilley" and "Escaped from Sing Sing," the audiences "down stairs" having the situs.

This week he will appear as *Jasper Morgan* in a new play called "The Men of '76," played elsewhere under the title of "The Spy," the foundation being taken from Cooper's novel of that title. The scenes are laid during the perilous times of the war for American independence, and the characters introduced are nearly all known in history. The incidents are thrilling, and the language of the play patriotic. New scenery has been prepared by Mr. Arthur Palmer, and the costumes will be appropriate. The full strength of the Opera House company will be in the cast. In this centennial year of American independence, such a play should be liberally patronized, as we have no doubt will be the case.

Effie E. Elisler.

Next Monday evening, at the Pittsburgh Opera House, Miss Effie E. Elisler will begin an engagement of one week, during which she will appear as *Rosalind*, a character in which she starred in Boston, and in which she could do as well as most of the veteran troupe, and get good applause. Miss Elisler owes to this occasion will be entirely new, and the jokes will be fresh and mainly of a local nature. The week's bill will close on Saturday night at Knake & Mahnn's music store, Sixth street.

Tableaux Vivant.

At Library Hall, on the evening of the 22d inst., a number of our best known ladies and gentlemen will give a series of tableaux vivant, in connection with a concert to be given to St. Peter's Episcopal Church.

Goddard Concert.

Mme. Arabella Goddard, the distinguished pianiste, will give a concert at Library Hall, on Monday evening, 21st inst. Her company consists of Adelaide Randall, mezzo-operano; Louis Melbourne, baritone; Hark Sherwood, violinist, and Carl Lamoni, pianyist. This will be Mme. Goddard's last appearance in Pittsburgh.

Mellis Contradicted.

It will be remembered that Mr. Robert Mellis, a witness called before the committee to investigate the Reform School management, testified to a very severe whipping inflicted by Mr. Marshall, a teacher in that school, and Mr. Bugh witnessed it. Mr. Bugh denied the statement before the committee, and the following is Mr. Hani's affidavit relative to the matter:

County of Allegheny, City of Pittsburgh, S.S.:

Personally appeared before the subscriber, Samuel Anderson, an Alderman in and for said city, and county aforesaid, who being duly sworn according to law, doth depose and say that he was the eyewitness for one of the boys that got such whipping as that described by Mr. Mellis, on his oath before the Investigating Committee, and the time of said whipping was February 11, 1876, ever occurred; and if any such whipping had occurred in said House of Refuge I feel certain I would have known it, and solemnly declare that I was not present at such whipping as described.

AUGUSTUS HANI.

Sworn and subscribed this 12th day of February, 1876.

S. ANDERSON, Alderman.

Another Raid On Gambling Houses.

During Saturday night a number of the police were busily engaged in looking up gambling houses. On Butler street, in Lawrenceville, they entered the house kept by a man named Berry, and surprised eleven men engaged in the game or looking on. They were taken to the lock-up, but after the hearing they were released on leaving a deposit for their appearance at the hearing in the morning. The names are as follows: Jacob Pfaff, W. H. Scott, W. Smith, H. Murdock, Lewis Blower, John Sloan, John Jones, Wilson Hendrickson and J. Williams. The first named left $25 and the other $10 each for their appearance, and not appearing in the morning their deposits were forfeited.

Shortly morning between five and six o'clock the house on Market street was raided for the fourth or fifth time and five men were arrested. They are known as Con. Bucket, Con. Bucket, were fined $100 each, and in default of payment will go to the Workhouse for ninety days. The other three were let off for $5 fine and costs.

A Missing Man.

George Wolf left his home, No. 162 East street, Allegheny, last Tuesday morning, and has not since been heard of. As Wolf is known to have collected about a hundred and fifty dollars on the day of his disappearance, his friends are apprehensive that he has been foully dealt with.

Bleeding from Lungs, Catarrah, Bronchitis, Consumption—A Wonderful Cure.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., January 13, 1874.

R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR—I had suffered from Catarrh in an aggravated form for about twelve years and for several years from Bronchial trouble. I tried various doctors and things with no lasting benefit. In May, 1872, becoming nearly worn out with excessive editorial labors on a paper in New York city, I was attacked with a bleeding of the lungs, severe form, suffering almost a total loss of voice. I returned home here, but had been home only two weeks when it was completely prostrated by a fearful hemorrhage from the Lungs, *having four severe bleedings spells within two weeks, and first three inside of nine days.* In the September following, I improved sufficiently to be able to be about, though in a very feeble state. My Bronchial trouble remained and the catarr was tenfold worse than before. I got no relief. No relief seemed fruitless. I seemed to be losing ground daily. I continued in this feeble state, raising blood almost daily until about the first of March, 1873, when I became so bad as to be entirely confined to the house. A friend suggested your remedies. But I was extremely skeptical as to there being any benefit to be derived from them, but as a last resort I concluded to try them. I procured your Golden Medical Discovery and Pellets, and commenced their use vigorously according to directions. To my surprise, I soon began to improve. The Discovery and Pellets, in a short time, brought out a severe eruption, which continued for several weeks. I felt much better, my appetite improved, and I gained in strength and flesh. In three months every vestige of the Catarrh was gone, the Bronchitis had nearly disappeared, had no cough whatever, and I had entirely ceased to raise blood; and, contrary to the expectation of some of my friends, the cure has remained permanent. I have had no more hemorrhages from the lungs, and an entirely free from catarrh, from which I had suffered so much and so long. Truly I owe for the blessing I have received at your hands, knows no bounds. I am thoroughly satisfied, from my experience, that your medicines will prove the worst forms of that odious disease catarrh, as well as throat and lung diseases. I have recommended them to very many and shall ever speak in their praise. Gratefully yours,

WM. H. SPENCER.
P. O. Box 507, Rochester, N. Y. MWF&S

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HOMEOPATHIC.

Medicines and Publications.

The only place to get reliable and pure Homœopathic preparations is at Goepp's Drug Store, No. 151 Smithfield street, above Sixth avenue.

Speaking of Gov. Hartranft and the Presidential nomination, the *Delaware County American* says: "Hartranft, the favorite of Pennsylvania, and the man who will receive its unanimous vote, has the prestige of two great victories, and at the same time possesses qualities always valuable in a close Presidential campaign. He has shown extended and galling fire, and in the difficulties under which they labored, and a quiet wisdom in political administration which excites the admiration of friend and foe alike. Chained to no hobby, obstructed by no dangaging record of any kind, but always as firm as he has been modest in sustaining the progressive principles of his party, it strikes us that he unites the qualities needed in a candidate who is expected to lead a great party through what may prove a trying ordeal. Always cool and wisely reticent, there would be no fear of any mistake during the canvass. His name is as familiar as a household word throughout all adjoining States, and probably better than any of the others named, he could unite the States which we must carry to insure success."

CRIMINAL RECORD.

New London Bank Robbery.

NEW LONDON, CONN., February 12.—There are no additional developments of importance in the case of the National Bank of Commerce robbery. The amount recovered was short $1,510 of the amount stolen, but the bank has been fully indemnified for its loss by a mortgage security on Packer's house. The robbery was not committed Tuesday night, as first supposed, but Wednesday forenoon. The vault has three doors, and no one of the bank officers can unlock them all. Packer's door was the outside one. Packer, when he left the bank Tuesday afternoon, locked his door only, it is supposed. He was the first one at the bank Wednesday morning. He persistently asserts that he had no preconceived purpose of taking the money, and that his crime was the result of a sudden and irresistible impulse. A bond for $1,500, which had been deposited in the bank, was missed a month ago, and Packer is supposed to have appropriated it. He, however, stoutly denies it. The sympathy for Packer is very strong here on account of his previous excellent character and standing, and in view of the fact that he has a young wife and two children. His age is not over twenty-five. At a late hour yesterday he was arraigned before Judge Hewett, at the Police Court, on the charge of stealing $20,000 from the bank. An immense crowd was present, and great excitement prevailed. He pleaded not guilty, and the hearing was adjourned to this morning. His bail bond was fixed at $10,000, in default of which he was committed to jail. The court resumed the hearing this morning, and a *nolle prosequi* was entered on the first complaint, and a new complaint instituted, containing a description of the stolen bills. The accused will be tried at the March term of the Superior Court. His bail has been finally fixed at $5,000, which he will probably be able to furnish.

The Last Murder—Excitement at Pottsville—Secrets of the Molie Maguires Coming Out.

POTTSVILLE, February 12.—The hearing in the *habeas corpus* cases of the men recently arrested for the murder of Policeman Yost, was begun this morning. The Court directed that the evidence in the case should not be made public. The court room was thereupon cleared of all persons except counsel and witnesses. Kerrigan, the accused murderer of A. P. Jones, and whose confession implicated the men now in prison, was brought hence from Mauch Chunk jail. It is understood that his testimony exposes the secrets of the Molie Maguires. Throngs of people surrounded the Court House and considerable excitement prevailed. One person was arrested, charged with inciding to riot. Additional watchmen are placed about the prison to-night.

E. D. Winslow Said to be in London—Probability of his Arrest.

BOSTON, February 12.—It has been definitely ascertained that Ezra D. Winslow is to-day in London, and it is probable that he will be arrested before nightfall. Upon the discovery of his forgeries, a committee of the Boston banks telegraphed to Mr. Spaulding, a banker in Paris, to proceed to Rotterdam and use all possible efforts to secure the person of the fugitive. Mr. Spaulding telegraphed to S. A. Banyon this morning that Winslow was in London, and this fact being communicated to the police and to the Chief of Police of Boston, he telegraphed to the Hon. Robert Schenck to cause Winslow's arrest.

This afternoon Mayor Cobb received a dispatch from the Chief of Police of London asking for a specific charge against Winslow. In response, the nature of the indictment recently found against Winslow was communicated to the authorities of London, and a copy of his